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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 96 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL AVIATION

Hitch In India Defence Talks

Who Will Pay For Emergency *Troop Movements?*

SIMLA AND WHITEHALL NOT SEEING EYE TO EYE

Viceroy May Participate In London Discussions

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
SIMLA April 21.

Scrupulous secrecy is being maintained in regard to the defence talks proceeding between the British War Office and the Government of India through the Secretary of State.

It appears the Government of India and the British authorities are not seeing eye to eye with regard to the financial implications of the proposed schemes for making Indian troops, especially British units, easily available for movements in case of emergency.

IT APPEARS, WHILE THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MAY BE PREPARED TO CO-OPERATE WITH ANY SCHEME FOR THE DEFENCE OF INDIA, OR MAKING INDIAN TROOPS AVAILABLE FOR EMERGENCIES, THEY ARE PRESSING FOR LARGER CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BRITISH EXCHEQUER FOR THE MODERNIZATION OF ARMY, OR FOR MAKING SUCCESSFUL ARMY SCHEMES EVOLVED AFTER NEGOTIATIONS NOW PROCEEDING IN LONDON.

FURTHER IT APPEARS THE VICEROY, DURING HIS FORTHCOMING LEAVE IN LONDON, WILL ALSO PARTICIPATE IN LONDON DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE INDIAN ARMY AUTHORITIES AND THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

Cult Of Soul In Place Of Cult Of Sword

MAHATMA SPURS LITERACY DRIVE FOR FREEDOM THROUGH TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE

Stiff Pledge For Vidya Mandir Cadets

WARDHAGANJ, April 21.

Mahatma Gandhi delivered the following inaugural speech this morning while opening the C. P. Vidyamandir Training School in the Normal School grounds.

"You, Vidyamandir students, took a solemn pledge, difficult to fulfil, promising service for 25 years on Rs. 15 per month. The receipt of over 5,000 applicants indicates the serious unemployment amongst the educated, who are unable to secure even "Dal-Bhat", (rice and pulse). Some may have done so with noble motives, others again seeking some work for bread. Yours is a self-sacrificing vow. If you prove true to the pledge, you will set a noble example before the world. If unsuccessful, myself and the Hon. Mr. Shukla will be condemned. So the weaklings better withdrawn now.

"The scheme is essentially Indian and the ideal was born in Shegaon. Real India is enshrined in the seven lakhs of villages, smaller and worse than Shegaon, away from civic and town amenities. I want you to drive out illiteracy, provide food and win independence, through truth and non-violence. So your religious duty is to work in that spirit.

"I presented my scheme after mature consideration if it fails, the teachers would be blamed. The import of education is to give instructions in geometry, history, geography and arithmetic through handicrafts.

SWORD v. SOUL

"Make it self-supporting through the students' manual labour. Herr Hitler is achieving his goal through the sword, I through the soul. Cast off Western ideas and identify yourselves with villagers and live their lives. The Westerners are giving destructive instructions; we constructive through non-violence.

"I pray to God to bless you all with the proper spirit and strength for reaching your cherished goal by fulfilling to-day's pledge."

The Hon. Mr. Shukla and Hon. Mr. Misra, left for Nagpur after the function.—A.P.

CONGRESS SESSION IN X'MAS OR EASTER

NEW DELHI, April 21.

Mr Asafali Secretary of the Congress party in the Central Legislative Assembly in the course of a circular letter emphasies the advantage of holding the annual session of the Congress during the X'Mas or Easter holidays and he hopes that, in view of a large number of the members of the A.-I. C. C. and delegates are drawn from the Congress members of the Central and Provincial legislatures, the Working Committee will concede their request in this regard.—A. P.

PRINCE GUSTAV IN ACCIDENT

COPPENHAGEN, April 21.

Prince Gustav, youngest brother of King Christian, was injured in the face when driving his car, which collied with another.—Reuter.

Premier Kher addressing the Bombay Legislature Press Gallery Association members at a Tea Party given by them to the Bombay Ministry on Wednesday afternoon in the Assembly Building.

To End Dissensions In Bengal

Tribute To Bewoor

His Role In New Cable Rate Scheme

LONDON, April 21.

Thousands of appreciative messages have been received by Cable and Wireless Limited, from businessmen and commercial bodies throughout the Empire regarding the new cable rate scheme, which comes into operation on April 25, the Chairman Mr. Edward Wilshaw informed Reuters to-day.

TRIBUTES TO BEWOOR

Mr. Wilshaw took the opportunity for paying a tribute to those, who had contributed in making the scheme mentioning particularly Mr. Bewoor, Director General of Indian Posts and Telegraphs, who said Mr. Wilshaw "worthily represented that great country. To a most delightful personality, Mr. Bewoor added profound knowledge of the subject, with which he were dealing and he came prepared with the results of deep study, illuminated by ideas, which were the basis of many of our conclusions. He fought sternly for the interests of his country but with vision and his was indeed a most valuable, and to me certainly, much valued collaboration".—Reuter.

"MARKING TIME" BUDGET FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, April 21.

The Chancellor is expected to introduce "a marking time" budget on August 26, states the Lobby Correspondent. Startling changes in the taxation position are not anticipated and the budget may generally follow the lines—firstly, no increase in income-tax, secondly, tightening of tax-evasion possibilities, thirdly extra borrowing to meet any outstanding expenditure. The possibility of taxation of cosmetics is also mentioned. Some 65 million sterling more than last year will have to be found by the Chancellor but there is buoyant revenue, which has produced a surplus of over 28 million sterling and the National Defence contribution is expected to realise 25 million or more.—Reuter.

BOSE—AZAD—B. C. ROY TALKS

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President and Dr. B. C. Roy were in close conversation for about three hours this afternoon at the residence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was also present.

TO END DISSENSIONS.

Great significance is attached to this meeting, as it is believed that the question of composing the existing differences among the various factions was discussed in detail.

Political circles are inclined to feel that the meeting may go a long way to help the solution of the present dissension and lead to the results, which would be satisfactory to all concerned.—A. P.

OBSERVE CLOVE BOYCOTT DAY

CALCUTTA: April 21.

A fervent appeal to Congressmen of Calcutta to observe April 24 as the "Clove Boycott Day" as organised by the All-India Clove Boycott Committee was made by the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, presiding over the Conference of Congress workers of Calcutta and Twenty-four Parganas, this morning.

The Conference was convened by the B.P.C.C. to devise ways and means for reorganising District Congress Committees.

Mr. Bose suggested that Ward Committees be divided in several blocks in order to carry the message of the Congress to every home and with a view to enlisting the citizens' sympathy and support for the Congress. An attempt should be made, he added, to organise door-to-door canvassing to enlist Congress members, so as to make local committees living organisations.

The Conference was attended by about 200 prominent Congressmen of Calcutta and Suburbs.—A.P.

PALESTINE COMMISSION

LONDON, April 21.

Members of the Palestine Commission left London to join the "Comorin" at Marseilles "en route" for Palestine.—Reuter.

Last Homage To Iqbal

Unique Honour Of Burial In Mosque Precincts

LAHORE: April 21.

About 10,000 people followed Sir Mohammad Iqbal's bier, which, starting at 5 in the evening from Sir Mohammad's residence, proceeded first to the Islamia College, then via Delhi Gate to Badshahi Mosque, where the last rites were performed at 8 p.m.

UNIQUE HONOUR.

His remains were interred in an open plot near the main staircase of the Mosque, for which a special deputation waited on H. E. Sir Henry Craick, the Governor, for obtaining the necessary permission. It is stated that this is the first time that the burial of a dead body has been allowed inside the precincts of a mosque here.

Wreaths were presented by a large number of people, prominent among them being the Governor of the Punjab and the Nawab of Bahawalpur. Premier Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, who is away in Calcutta, sent a telegram expressing his condolences.

DISTINGUISHED HOMAGE.

Among those who followed the bier were all the Ministers except the Premier Mr. Khazir Hyat Khan, the Public Works Minister, Judges of the Lahore High Court, including the Acting Chief Justice, Sir James Addison and Justices Abdul Rashid and Din Mohammed, Raja Narendra Nath, Dr. Mohamed Alam and Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din.—United Press.

(For earlier report: See page 14).

ITALY'S CLAIM TO BE CONTESTED

GENEVA, April 21.

The Negus has informed M. Avenol that he will be represented at the session of the League of Nations Council opening on May 1.—Reuter.

Rule-Making Powers

Govt Won't Resort To Back-Door Methods

MUNSHI'S RETORT TO JAMNADAS

Kher's Challenge To Opposition: Build Up Majority And Overthrow Govt.

What exactly are the powers of Government vis-a-vis the framing of the rules on legislation adopted by the House of Legislature?

Opposition's Chance

This question, once again, provided an opportunity on Thursday to Opposition Members to make repeated references to the Dyarchy regime and the practice of those unfortunate days when Government was carried on, as the Hon. Mr. Munshi pointed out in his reply, with the help of a nominated bloc and Official members.

NOT THE PAST SYSTEM

Both the Premier and the Home Minister put forth their best in explaining to the House that the present Government was responsible to the Legislature and as such was quite distinct from the bureaucracy of the past system.

DEPARTMENTAL LEGISLATION

Rule-making could be described as departmental legislation, and could not be a matter for consideration by a Legislature, as it had to be dealt with by men, who were experts in their respective Departments. Even Ministers had sometimes to consult experts in the complicated process of administration and Government would be practically at a stand-still if the Legislature concerned itself with these powers.

On the other hand, the Leader of the Opposition thought that rule-making powers formed part of the Legislative powers and were only delegated to the Executive. As such the House could discuss, alter, amend or modify any or all the rules.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan observed that the power for which the Leader of the Opposition had asked, was not so simple, but was enough to bring the administration practically to a stand-still.

DELAY HAMPERS WORK.

The Home Minister in his speech gave expression to the delay caused in the democratic process of submitting every piece of legislation to the House, and by this process now what they could put through in one year, would take nearly five years. And if the rule-making powers were also assumed by the Legislature, then it would be impossible for any Government to carry out their policy.

CHALLENGE TO OPPOSITION.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, gave a hint to the Opposition that they were carrying the joke a bit too far when they made frequent references to the Government carrying on their work by a majority. He asked the Opposition members if, having a majority was a sin. He invited them to overthrow Government if they could by building up their own majority instead of making it a grievance that the Congress Party had a majority.

All that he expected of the House was to place reliance in Government, who were responsible to the Legislature, while Government carried out the behests of the House.

WARDHA SCHEME.

A reference was made by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to the possibility of Government introducing the Wardha Scheme through Rules, but the Home Minister retorted that, if Government accepted the scheme, they would do so openly, and there was nothing secret about doing so. If the scheme were acceptable, not merely Bombay, but the seven or eight other Provinces would adopt it.

(Details on Page 10.)

RECRUDESCENCE OF TROUBLE IN CITY

But Police Take Prompt Action And Arrest 210 On Thursday

After three days of complete peace and quiet in the City, there was a recrudescence of trouble on Thursday evening.

By 8 p.m. eight persons were stabbed, one of them fatally. But when the Curfew hour came, silence reigned over the City once more.

It appears that the trouble originated at Null Bazar market, when a stranger, who had come from Up-country only two days ago, was stated to have been alarmed at the rumours in the City. It is stated the man who was later discovered as "apparently mad" started running along the road, flourishing a butcher's knife in his hand.

The residents of the locality were scared and people started running pell-mell on the roads. Most of the shops were closed.

By 4 p.m. the man was arrested by the police and their vans started patrolling the area.

Half an hour later, a man was stabbed near Madhav Baug.

By 5 o'clock shops at Pydhonie were closed. Half an hour later, shutters at Bhendy Bazar were drawn.

But the trams and buses moved along the roads. Crowds at the junction of Bhendy Bazaar, Sandhurst Road, Grant Road and

(Continued on page 7, Col. 6.)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Salesman for sewing machine knowing mechanism and embroidery zigzag work. Apply Hindustan Sewing Machine Corporation, Amraoti. (10128)

Wanted—A Maharashtra Brahmin Clerk experienced with security Rs. 100. Bharat Book Depot, Thakurdwar, Bombay. (10136)

Wanted for Ladies Industrial Home A Lady Superintendent. Apply stating qualifications, previous experience, age, Religion, and minimum salary to "J" C/o Malaney & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi. (8396).

Wanted a Typist knowing general office-routine. Pay Rs. 30 to 35. Apply with certificates Box No. 10129 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Travelling Canvassers for Cigarettes. Only those who have previous experience need apply with credentials stating minimum salary to Box No. 8382, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Hindu Graduate conversant with cotton and bullion business, coding decoding telegrams and business correspondence. Hindi knowing preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply within a week with copies of testimonials to Box No. 10124, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted M.B.B.S. and S.A.S. (Assistant Surgeon and Sub-Assistant Surgeon) for the State Hospital in a State in Rajputana. Apply stating experience, age, nationality, original residence, and minimum pay acceptable before the 21st April to Post Box No. 8334 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind) (10021)

For Extra Speedy Coaching in Book-keeping (Accounts-keeping), Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, Filing, Hindi and Urdu join:—Shri Radhamukund Institute, Khatauwadi, between Central-Majestic Cinemas. (10112)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents salary Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 travelling allowances to push sales of Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply for terms to:—Seth S. R. Shamlal & Co., (Regd.) Ludhiana (10121).

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS ON RIDGE ROAD.

Government land on Ridge Road now occupied by bungalows "Drummore" and "Tavistock," measuring about 8535 square yards will be offered for lease by negotiation in 1, 2 or 3 lots, with or without existing bungalows on a premium lease in perpetuity. Plans of the properties can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

Intending lessees should make their offers to the Honourable Minister for Revenue, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, up to 15th May, 1938.

Intending lessees wishing to see the Honourable Minister may do so between 11 a.m. and 12 noon in his office on office days.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Dated 14th April, 1938.

8384.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

(1) Tenders are invited for the contract to sell tea, coffee, biscuits, light refreshments, sweetmeats and neemkins at the Tea and Sweetmeat stall at Ahmedabad station including a Table on the new Metre Gauge platform at Ahmedabad.

(2) The Tenderer should quote a rent for the year collectively for the stall and table which will include the rent, cess and water, payable quarterly in advance.

(3) The successful tenderer must be prepared to start work from the 1st of June 1938, and execute before that date an agreement, a form of which can be obtained on application to the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway. He will be allowed not more than seven vendors for the stall for whom he will pay a fee of Rs. 10 per mensem for each. He will be required to supply the necessary equipment for the running and upkeep of the stall and table and to pay in addition, charges for electric light, if provided, and all taxes if any levied by the Municipality in respect of the said stall and table and to also pay Rs. 5 on account of the preparation of the agreement and the actual cost of stamps to be affixed thereto.

(4) Tenders should be sealed, superscribed "Tender for the Tea and Sweetmeat stall at Ahmedabad" and addressed to the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Tenders should reach him not later than 12 hours on 16-5-1938.

(5) The Administration does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. C. LAUGHTON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Agent's Office,
Churchgate Street,
Bombay, 20th April, 1938.

8399.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 142 of 1938

Re: Messrs. ABDUL AZIZ SULEMAN & SONS, a firm, carrying on business as piecegoods Merchants at 18, Jackeria Masjid, Chakla Street, Bombay: .. Debtors

Ex parte: The Anglo Siam Corporation, Ltd. .. ..Petitioning Creditors.

On the 14th day of April, 1938 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.

(8392)

Public Notices

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA

ISSUE OF Rs. 25 LAKHS 3 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN.

Repayable after 30 Years with option to the Commissioners to repay at any time after 25 years.

(TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 11 A.M. (CALCUTTA TIME) ON MONDAY, THE 2ND MAY 1938.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have been authorised by the Governor General in Council under Section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act to raise a Debenture loan of Rs. 25 lakhs.

This loan will rank 'pari passu' with the outstanding rupee and sterling loans contracted under the Calcutta Port Act, with any future loans from Government, and with any further loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Calcutta Port Act. All loans contracted by the Commissioners under the Calcutta Port Act are constituted a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested in the Commissioners and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Act.

Under the Indian Trust Act, the Commissioners' debentures rank as TRUSTEES' SECURITIES.

The debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order, and CARRYING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 3 PER CENT PER ANNUM payable half-yearly on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December at the Calcutta Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India upon presentation of the debentures. The first half-yearly payment of interest will be made on the 1st December 1938. The loan will be repayable at par on the 1st June 1968, but the Commissioners reserve the right to repay at par on or at any time after the 1st June 1963 on giving six months notice in two Calcutta newspapers of their intention to do so.

For the convenience of holders debentures can be enfaced free of charge throughout the period of the loan for payment of interest at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India. The debentures will be transferable by endorsement without registration of transfer by the Imperial Bank of India, and will be renewed, consolidated or subdivided by the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at the instance of the holders in multiples of Rs. 100 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

The Commissioners are required under the Calcutta Port Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income, before making any other disbursements, a sinking fund payment of such amount as will suffice to liquidate each loan contracted by them by way of debentures within such period not exceeding 60 years as the Governor General in Council may in each case direct. The Sinking Funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by Government, and are annually examined in pursuance of the provisions of the Calcutta Port Act by the Accountant General, Bengal.

FIVE PER CENT. OF THE FACE VALUE OF THE DEBENTURES APPLIED FOR MUST BE PAID ON APPLICATION. The money may be deposited with the Chief Accountant, Calcutta Port Commissioners, or it may be sent by draft or cheque on any Calcutta Bank with the tender. The balance of the tendered price must be paid before noon on the 1st June 1938, and if it is not so paid the deposit made on application will be forfeited. If a tenderer receives no allotment the deposit will be returned forthwith. If a smaller amount is allotted than the amount applied for, the total amount deposited by the tenderer will be applied towards the payment of the tendered price of the amount allotted.

TENDERS, which should be in a sealed covers marked "Tender for debenture loan," WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners, at the Commissioners' Office, Calcutta UP TO 11 A.M. (CALCUTTA TIME) ON MONDAY, THE 2ND MAY 1938. The form printed below may be used or printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Secretary at whose office the form of debenture to be issued can be seen, or from any Local Head Office or Indian Branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

A brokerage of 4 annas per Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised Stock and Share Brokers and Banks on accepted tenders bearing their stamp.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

C. W. T. HOOK,
Secretary.

The 20th April 1938.

FORM OF APPLICATION

3 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR RS. 25 LAKHS.

Repayable after 30 years with option to the Commissioners to repay after 25 years.

THE SECRETARY,
The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

I|We the undersigned hereby apply for.....
Debentures of Rs.....each of the above issue in terms of the advertisement published by you dated the.....April 1938 and I|we send herewith receipt for Rs.....
.....
being 5 per cent deposit on the *draft or cheque for Rs.....
.....par value of the debentures and I|we undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me|us and to make the full payment in respect of the Loan to the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta before noon of Wednesday, the 1st June 1938.

The amount I|we undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs.....per cent.

Signature.....
Address.....
Dated.....1938.

*The draft or cheque must be on a Calcutta Bank.

8397

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED ITEM RATE TENDERS in B-2 Form are invited for the work of "Treating the Poona Bangalore Road with 2 1/2" premixed asphalt macadam including seal coat in miles 3 to 8/2" estimated to cost Rs. 21700 approximately.

2. Tender forms and other particulars can be had during office hours at the undersigned's office on payment of Rs. 3 per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should be paid into Treasury and chalan attached to the tender.

4. Tender forms will be issued from 25th April 1938, to 28th April, 1938, and tenders received upto 3 P.M. on 3rd May, 1938.

(V. V. PATANKAR).
Executive Engineer,
Poona Division.

Poona 19th April, 1938.

8395.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF 4 PER CENT. 13 1/2 LAKHS LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR HALALKHORES & BIGARIES; DUE 1ST MAY, 1938.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS are informed that the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, have been appointed Agents of the Municipal Corporation for the repayment of the principal due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST FROM 1ST MAY, 1938, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 28th March, 1938.

8280.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that Mr. C. D. Vyas has severed his connections with our firm from 1st April 1938.

Nobody should deal with him in our name.

(Sd.) UNION CHEMICAL AGENCY,
Bombay
(10133)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE, LATEST DESIGN FURNITURE Frigidaire, harmonium, gramophone, steel safe, Radio, Wall clock, glassware, crokery best platedware chandeliers, etc. To-day (Friday) the 22nd Inst. at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate Street Fort. On view D. MISTRY & CO Auctioneers, Tel. No. 22801.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES BARWAHA & 70 BALES CHITORGADH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th, April, 1938, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the abovementioned damaged Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES MOUGHLAI (SAILU) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th, April, 1938, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort of complete Bungalow furniture, Godrej safe, Godrej steel Cabinet, Remington portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Royal & Underwood typewriters, etc.

2ND CROWDED WEEK

STARTS TO-DAY

Bombay Talkies'
Super Social Production

Nirmala

Starring:
DEVIKA RANI

In a role which surpasses all her glorious previous achievements.

with
ASHOK KUMAR

2 SHOWS:
2-45 and 5-30

ROXY
TALKIES

A PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT
SEE TO-NIGHT

DAUGHTER of the HIMALAYAS

Directed by: M. BHAVNANI
ENAKSHI RAMARAO, M.A. (Hons) in Chief Role
Daily two shows 3 & 5-30 P.M.
At

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE

SUPPORT BOMBAY RENT ACT BILL

Tenants' Plea For Rent Reduction

The Secretary, Bombay Tenants' Association, writes:—

The Bombay Tenants' association understands on reliable information that the Rent Bill of Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., is coming up for the first reading on Tuesday the 26th instant in the Bombay Legislative Council. The advocates of the vested interests are crying their level best to crush down the Bill at the very first reading. The public of Bombay expect an immediate relief at the hands of the Congress Ministry, and it is hoped that the tenants will acquaint the members of the Council how abnormal and exorbitant the rents in Bombay City are, considering the earning capacity of the tenants and comparing the rents in big cities in other countries. The Congress Government it is hoped will stick up to the promises given in their Election Manifesto and give immediate relief to the lakhs of people and will not fight shy, looking at the selfish and unreasonable attitude of vested interests.

PUBLIC WORKS IN GWALIOR

State Spends 22 Lakhs During 1936-'37

Following is the summary of the administration report of the P.W.D. for the year 1936-37:—

During the year 1936-37 the Gwalior Durbar spent Rs. 22,72,968 on public works. New roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,95,709, the total mileage being 34. Maintenance of roads cost the State Rs. 8,16,902 on a total mileage of 2,231, the average cost per mile being Rs. 366.

Construction of a submersible bridge over the Kali Pahari River on the Shivpuri-Jhansi Road at mile 39 was completed in June, 1937.

Another work of importance and public utility is the construction of an overbridge at Ujjain, at level crossing No. 29 of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, near Freeganj which is nearing completion.

COST TO STATE

The newly-constructed bridges, culverts and causeways cost the State Rs. 1,16,687. Reports and maintenance of bridges, culverts and causeways cost Rs. 20,279. There were 42 encamping grounds in the charge of the Department. Repairs and additions to Dak and Inspection Bungalows cost Rs. 20,726.

The expenditure incurred on nurseries amounted to Rs. 14,895 as compared with Rs. 18,100 during the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred on construction of new buildings amounted to Rs. 2,44,992.

CONGRESS CAPTURES SEAT FOR THANA WOMEN'S CONSTITUENCY

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, April 20.

Scrutiny of the nomination forms for the two seats for Thana Mahal on the District Local Board was held to-day in the Thana Mahal Office, by the Returning Officer.

For the women's seat there were two candidates: Mrs. Parwatibai Shanker Karnik, President of the Congress Swayam Sevika Sangha, Thana and Mrs. Lakshmibai Pendse standing on the ticket of the Thana Branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party.

The nomination forms of Mrs. Pendse were rejected as the number of the seconder was incorrect and hence Mrs. Karnik (Congress candidate) was declared elected unopposed for the women's seat.

Those who were present at the time received the news with great acclamation and happiness.

There are now four candidates for the general seat. They are Messrs L. V. Bhave (Congress), Naronah (Basin), E. J. Pereira (Thana) and Ganpat Tandel (the sitting member). It is expected that the Congress will have a clear field even if there is contest. Mr. Bhave's chances are 99 per cent secure.

Mr. Kallur Subba Rao, M. L. A., on alighting at Dodhurugod station on Monday evening, was served with a notice under Section 144 by the Amildar Magistrate, Goribidner (Mysore State) prohibiting him from holding any Congress meeting and hoisting the Congress Flag in the Jathra premises at Vidurastham and within a radius of two miles thereof for a fortnight.

President Withdraws Resignation

Secretary Follows Suit At Meeting Of Salsette Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 20.

A meeting of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee was held on the 16th morning at 7-30 a.m. in the Congress Office premises when Mr. Manilal Shah was on the chair.

The most important item taken up for consideration was the letter dated 6-4-38 from Mr. V. V. Kirtane, the President of the Thana District Congress Committee in which he had made an appeal to Mr. D. M. Nadkarni and others to withdraw their resignations in the larger interests of the Congress work in the Taluka.

In view of the tone of the letter and the explanation given therein to the satisfaction of the Taluka Congress Committee, a resolution was passed requesting Mr. D. M. Nadkarni and other members to withdraw their resignations.

Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, the President and Mr. S. A. Tendulkar, the Secretary Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, who were present at the meeting withdrew their resignations. Mr. D. M. Nadkarni then took the chair.

The next important item to consider was the latter from Mr. M. S. Jayakar, the Collector, Thana, informing the Taluka Congress Committee that the request of the villagers of Shirona for closing of the liquor shop in their village, cannot be granted.

A resolution was passed authorising the President to place the whole matter regarding the agitation of the villagers to close the liquor shop and the correspondence with the Collector regarding the same before the Thana District Political Conference which is to be held at Wada on Monday, the 18th April, 1938.

Mr. S. Guruswami, President of the Madras Provincial Confederation of Trade Unions, announces that a meeting of all trade unions affiliated to the Confederation in the Presidency will be held to-day in the premises of the M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union Office at Perambur, Madras.

X-Rays Show How

CATARRH
Chokes up 12 Head Cavities

Quick-Vapourising Medication Clears All 12 Openings

Thousands of catarrh sufferers have found gargles, sprays and oily drops practically powerless to help them. The reason is simple. Catarrh attacks much more than your nose and throat. It infects 12 head cavities, which local remedies cannot reach. Some of these deep-seated cavities are shown in the accompanying diagram, taken from an X-Ray photograph. You can see for yourself how far they extend.

In a few seconds, Karsote vapours penetrate the deepest opening in your head, loosen mucous, and destroy the invading germs, which bring about your catarrhal condition. Sprinkle a few drops of Karsote on to your handkerchief. Inhale the fragrant vapours deeply. Almost instantly, you feel far-reaching relief, such as you have never previously experienced. Use Karsote for colds, coughs, catarrh and influenza. Karsote never fails to bring relief. Karsote Inhalant is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars

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CHOLERA DECREASES IN PRESIDENCY

But Influenza Mortality Increases

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency, for the week ended April 9th were as under:—

CHOLERA:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 4 attacks and 2 deaths against 47 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous week. They were reported from Thana district as against 46-36 in the previous week.

Anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 154 bring the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 1,767.

PLAGUE:—Fifteen cases and six deaths from plague were reported during the week against 17-9 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 8-2 against 12-6; Ratnagiri 3-3 against 4-3; Satara 3-0 against nil and Dharwar 1-1 against nil.

SMALL-POX:—Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 196-15; Kolaba 117-3; Satara 58-7; Poona 52-5; Thana 38-7; Ahmedabad 29-16; Surat 22-5; Nasik 17-8; Kanara 6-2 Ahmednagar 10-1; Bombay Suburban 5-0; East Khandesh 4-2; Sholapur 3-0; Bijapur 1-0; and Bombay City 130-65. Total 688 attacks and 136 deaths against 743-138 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER:—Seven cases and four deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 10 cases and 4 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 5-1 and Ahmedabad town 2-3.

INFLUENZA:—Seven cases and two deaths from influenza were reported in the presidency during the week against 1 case and 2 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 0-1 and Nasik town 7-2.

MALARIA:—The touring medical officers on anti-malaria duty appointed in the Kanara district visited 31 villages and treated 463 persons. Of these, 362 were treated for malaria.

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS

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By L. A. TERRY, B.Com. (Hons.) and W. T. SMITH, M.Com. In demy 8vo cloth 260 pp.

The subject-matter covered is more than adequate for all elementary and most intermediate examinations, including those for the Royal Society of Arts (Stage I and Stage II) and the London Chamber of Commerce (Certificate Stage). Many of the Questions included in the book have been taken from recent examination papers set by these and other examining bodies.

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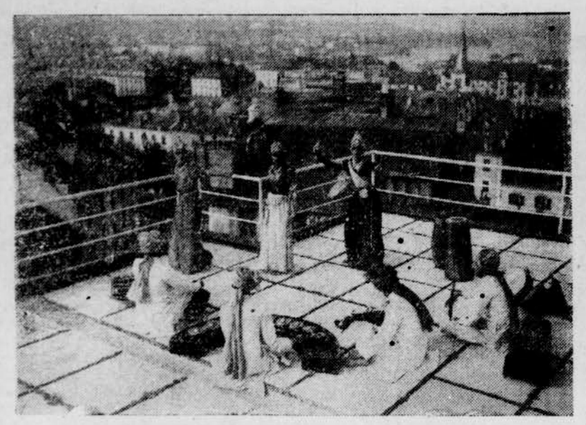
Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.



Menaka and her troupe rehearsing at Geneva for dance recitals.

German dancing Olympiad's award to Menaka and her troupe. Menaka got the coveted silver trophy, while two of her party got two prizes.

INDIAN DANCERS' TRIUMPHS ABROAD

Menaka Troupe's Success In The Capitals Of Europe

OVER SIX HUNDRED RECITALS IN TWO YEARS!

"Menaka" (Mrs. Leila Sokhey) who has won the name of "Dance Queen of India" has returned to Bombay after a triumphant dance tour of Europe. A programme of over 650 recitals in two years, with frequent rehearsals in between, looks like a record of a Non-stop Marathon. Naturally Menaka is jubilant at the achievements of her party which helped her to put India prominently on the map of the dancing world. She believes in the Russian idea of "all players and no stars" and emphasises that the success of a recital depends more on team work and the totality of mass effect than on the achievements of any outsanding personality in a troupe. This, according to her, is no new idea to India, as is evident from the work of Kathakali artistes. She wants Indian dancers to work on this line and not to concentrate on stellar roles and make dancing one an person show. Though she is the brain behind the success of her European tour, she is full of praise for her artistes, who, under her guidance, showed off admirably and won plaudits from European audiences.

SUCCESS AT BERLIN DANCE OLYMPIAD.

Menaka and party left Bombay in January 1936 and visited Marseilles, Geneva, Lausanne, Montreaux, Luxemberg, Belgium,, Holland, Germany, Norway, Sweden Poland and Balkan States. She did not visit England, Russia and Turkey in the present tour on account of pressure of engagements. The highlight of her tour was her remarkable success in the German Dancing Olympiad which preceded the Olympic games at Berlin. At the dancing Olympiad were gathered dancers of international repute from Russia, Poland, Jugoslavia, Canada, Japan and all other European countries. Harold Krentzberg, well-known as the world's best male dancer, was there. Mary Wigman the famous German denseuse was also a competitor and Menaka had the unique opportunity of rendering her solo dance "Usha" on the same day on which Mary Wigman gave her performance. Menaka carried connoisseurs of art off their feet and they were impressed by the superb technique of Indian dance giving free play to foot-work and movements of hands, neck and eyes in perfect unison with music. Ram Narain of her party rendered 'Sanhar Nritya, the dance of destruction of Shiva which captured the imagination of the audience by its vigour and militancy. Gaurishankar rendered the dance number 'Vayu,' a fast dance showing the fury of the storm God which was also well received. Menaka and Ramanarain rendered 'Viraka Milap,' the re-union of Radha and Krishna which was very much appreciated because of its classic traditions and cultural appeal. Menaka scored over other competitors, because hers was the only troupe which carried three prizes at the Olympiad. Menaka was awarded a silver trophy, while Ramnarain and Gaurishankar got a prize each. Rudolf Von Laban who awarded the prizes and the Olympiad certificate, spoke in eloquent terms of the high standard displayed by Menaka's troupe.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION EVERYWHERE.

Speaking of her experiences in Europe, Menaka said that she had enthusiastic reception everywhere. Even in small European towns, the audience was critical and dance-minded. Most of them were students of dance or dancers themselves. In some centres pupils of schools of dancing turned up 'en masse.' She was the recipient of numerous addresses and presents from appreciative audiences and cultural societies in Europe.

The party included, besides Menaka, two male dancers—Ramnarayan and Gauri Shanker—and three women dancers—Damyanti, Malati and Vimala. The orchestra included a band of 1st class musicians including Ustad Sakhawat Hussain of Marris College of Music, Lucknow, whose Sarode playing elicited praise everywhere. Janardhan Abhyankar of Bombay who played Tabla Tarang was described by some European critics as a genius equal to Chopin. The other musicians were Vishnu Shiwakar (tabla mirdang, pakhwaj), Kamal Kumar Ganguli (Ganta Tarang, Pata Tarang and Dilruba) and Mahboob Ali (Sanai, Naqara and Kasta tarang).

INDIAN MUSIC BROADCAST.

The orchestral music was particularly appreciated everywhere and they were asked to broadcast Indian classical pieces from Hamburg, Vienna, Munchen and Munich. At other places the gramophone companies took advantage of their presence and made records of their music.

According to Menaka, the Europeans find it difficult to understand and appreciate Indian singing but they show great liking for instrumental music. Some of the music-lovers even wanted to learn to play Indian instruments and were very curious to learn about their designs and construction.

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. VAKIL.

Before concluding the interview, Menaka referred in feeling terms to the death of Mr. K. H. Vakil, the art and dramatic critic of the "Bombay Chronicle." She said that the late Mr. Vakil helped her with valuable suggestions in dance creations and dress designs. In fact, he had a lot to do with 'Usha,' her solo dance with which she won the coveted award at the German dancing Olympiad. She said that his premature death was an irreparable loss to art and journalism.

MAHATMAJI AND PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU SNAPPED WHILE THEY WERE ENGAGED IN CLOSE DISCUSSION IN THE THIRD CLASS COMPARTMENT, AT THE ALLAHABAD RAILWAY STATION, PRIOR TO FORMER'S DEPARTURE FOR DELHI TO MEET THE VICEROY. MAHATMAJI IS SEEN WEARING A WET CLOTH ROUND HIS HEAD TO PROTECT HIMSELF FROM HEAT.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II

a.m.
11-30 Recorded Indian Music.

p.m.
1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Recorded European Music. 5-30 Bombay Orchestra: Maligaura. 5-40 Shivrani Ghosh. 6-0 Violin Solo. Shyam Kalyan. 6-10 Avinash A. Vyas and Veena Desai Gujarati duets. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Meri Kahani Meri Zabani talk in Hindustani by R. A. Rahmat. 7-45 Nivrutti Sarnaik of Kolhapur. Classical and light music. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Shivrani Ghosh. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Avinash Vyas and Veena Desai Gujarati Duets. 9-30 News. 9-45 To-night in Bombay by G. R. Gunge. 10-0 Radio Salon. 10-15 Doris Steller: Crooner. 10-30 Radio Salon.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
7-0 Recitation from 'Quran'. 7-15 Hamd-o-Sana. 8-20 Jogia on Violin. 8-30 Benazirbai. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon
12-0 Friday Concert.

p.m.
1-0 Recorded Operatic Programme.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.
6-0 Benazirbai. 6-20 Purbi on Hamidi. 6-25 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 6-45 Dulari. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Tasawwuff talk in Hindustani by Majeed Malik. 8-15 Ghazals and Qawwali. 8-30 Story by F. B. Chughtai Ghazals. 8-40 Dulari. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Debroy Somers Band. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9.575 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4.905 kc/s.

p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 Classical Concert. 7-45 Dulari. 9-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Instrumental Interlude. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Mohammad Shafi. 10-25 Benazirbai. 10-45 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1m., 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.
12-36 A Variety Programme of Records. 1-36 Islamic Songs. 2-6 Quran talk in Hindustani by Ibne Ahmed. 2-21 Midday Melodies. 2-31 Hamita Chatterjee. 2-36 Kishith Bhattacharji. 2-41 Latika Mukherjee. 2-51 Arun Dutta. 2-55 Jutika Mukherjee. 4-36 Children's Corner. 4-51 Story. 5-1 Atithi Satkar. 5-21 Children's Nursery Item. 5-36 Programme for children. 6-6 When Sun Goes Down. Dance music. News, Weather. 6-51 In English. 7-6 In Bengali. 7-21 Indian Theatrical Night.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.
5-30 An hour with villagers 6-30 Recitation from Quran. 6-45 Announcements in Hindustani. 6-50 Lal Mohammad. 7-5 Zohra Jabeen. 7-20 Mehr Bakhsh. 7-25 Prema Devi. 7-45 Henry Ford talk in Hindustani by S. Y. Shah. 8-0 Programme for children. 9-0 Prema Devi. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Lal Mohammad. 10-10 Qadir and Ummat. 10-15 Prema Devi. 10-25 Jam-i-Rangeen. 10-30 Zohra Jabeen.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres 1086 kc/s.

p.m.
6-0 Lal Mohammad. 6-15 Religious Music. 6-30 Sardar Husain. 6-35 Classical Music. 7-0 For countryside. Bhang-ki-tarang. A play by S. D. A. Nizami. Market rates at 7-15 p.m. 7-30 Gauhar Sultan. 7-45 Lal Mohammad. 8-0 Gauhar Sultan. 8-15 Story in Hindustani. 8-30 Lal Mohammad. 8-50 Gauhar Sultan. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-15 Sports Causerie. By G. D. Sondhi. 10-0 European Music. 10-30 Recorded Music.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s

p.m.
6-30 S. S. Bodas. 7-0 Gagan Chandra Chatterji. 7-10 Mrs. V. Lale. 7-30 Benoy Bhusan Gupta. 7-45 Current events in Hindustani. 8-0 Durga Charan. 8-20 S. S. Bodas. 8-40 Rahmat Ali. 8-45 Benoy Bhushan Gupta. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mrs. V. Lale. 9-55 S. N. Chaturvedi. 10-0 Chehlum.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (18.93 m.). GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSO (to 8.30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

p.m.
7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Palace of Varieties. 8-30 Recital By Diana Herring. 8-45 Boomerang Beam. 9-30 News. 9-50 American Labour. Talk by William Green. 10-10 Orchestral Interlude. 10-20 Next Week's Programmes.

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"VIKELP" Tablets, Amazing New Mineral Concentrate from the Pacific Ocean, Rich in MINERALS and FOOD IODINE, Feed Starved Glands, Must Build Rich Red Blood, Correct MALNUTRITION, Put on pounds of Solid "Stay-There" Flesh, Give Steady Nerves and Day Long Energy

Here's new hope and encouragement for thousands of tired, weak, worn-out, haggard-looking men and women, whose energy and strength have been sapped by overwork and worry—who are nervous, irritable, always half-sick and ailing. Nutrition experts say the principal cause of these rundown conditions is GLANDS STARVING FOR MINERALS AND FOOD IODINE. When these glands don't work properly, all the food in the world can't help you. It just isn't turned into flesh. The result is, you stay "too thin," nervous, dired-out and rundown. The most important gland—the Thyroid, and other tiny hidden glands which actually control body-weight and strength—need a definite ration of the 12 life-giving MINERALS and FOOD IODINE all the time (not to be confused with chemical Iodides which often prove toxic). Only when the system gets an adequate supply of FOOD IODINE and MINERALS can you regulate metabolism—the body's process of converting digested food into firm flesh, new health, strength and energy.

To get these [illegible] minerals and FOOD IODINE [illegible] by the body—yet so sadly lacking in the foods we eat—in convenient, assimilable form, take "VIKELP" Tablets, made of an amazing Pacific Ocean seaplant, now recognized as the world's richest source of these precious substances. Soon your body is not easy-rejuvenated but malnutrition, faulty metabolism, constipation, gastritis, rheumatism and other systemic ailments as well as those in the past are corrected or disappear entirely. They build up resistance against Malaria. Whatever you have tried before take "VIKELP" Tablets for 10 days and notice the difference. Notice how it makes you feel wonderful, eat, sleep and work better—increases vitality and vigour. Watch flattering extra lbs. appear in place of accursed hollows. Obtainable everywhere

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Muller and Phipps (India) Ltd., 44b, Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

VIKELP BRAND HEALTH and BODY BUILDING TABLETS

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Brass ornaments with a heavy gilt of gold were alleged to have been pledged with a Marwadi, who believing in the representations made by two persons that they were genuine gold parted with Rs. 500. This happened two years back.

As the persons did not turn up to redeem the pledged ornaments, the Marwadi tried to dispose of the ornaments, a few days back. The ornaments weighed 19-1|2 tolas but, it was not gold! It was brass with a heavy gilt of gold.

These revelations were made to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when Deoji Dhariji and Govind Chippa, arrested in connection with the case were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a remand application.

The accused were alleged to have taken a loan of Rs. 500 from Chunilal Valchand on the strength of ornaments entrusted to him. The ornaments were afterwards found to be brass and not gold.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 250 each.

Uttamchand Govindji was arrested yesterday evening for attempting to cheat the Central Bank of India Ltd. by presenting a forged cheque for Rs. 3,945.

The accused is alleged to have presented a forged cheque at the Zaveri Bazar branch of the Central Bank.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody.

Details of a daring attempt to commit robbery in one of the busiest parts of Bombay at midday were related on Thursday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when Rahmatkhan Barhankhan, was charged with attempting to commit robbery armed with deadly weapons.

Four witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The case stands adjourned.

A middle aged Hindu who left his home on the evening of 19th instant, to go to Marine Lines to offer prayers on the sea-side, was returning home when he was knocked down by a motor car at New Marine Lines, which was being driven by Albert John De-Ming, with the result, that the man sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died the same day.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death, while he was crossing the road.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR STAGE AND SCREEN

The third annual review of the All-India League of Films' Censorship was observed on Monday afternoon at the League's Office, "Laxmi Niketan", Kalbadevi Rd. Mr. Rameshwardas Agarwala presiding.

Mr. Y. N. P. Chaturvedi proposed that the Home Ministers of the respective provinces be requested to constitute the National Council of Stage and Screen Censorship, besides the already existing Board of Film Censors.

Mr. B. K. Sharma seconding, the resolution was accepted. Mr. B. Nigam, moved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to all the Home Ministers of the eleven Provinces for their information.

Development Of Industries

Chemists' Offer To Bombay Govt: Deputation To Wait On Ministry

A meeting of the Chemists of the Bombay Presidency which included Associates and Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry, Fellows of the Indian Chemical Society, Members of the Society of Textile Chemists, Industrial Chemists working in Mills and Chemical works, Professors or Chemistry of the University and affiliated Colleges, Research workers and Technical Chemists, was held at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay on the 9th April 1938. They discussed and indicated the lines along which large scale and cottage Industries in the Presidency could be developed. The Chairman of the meeting, Dr. K. G. Naik, Industrial Chemist to the Government of Baroda gave a summary of the discussion held on "Chemistry and Development of Industries" at the last session of the Indian Science Congress, Calcutta, by the Chemists of India and the Oversea Delegates. Since then, the scheme approved of at the Science Congress was circulated amongst the Chemists in India and their collected views were outlined by the Chairman at the meeting. He felt that the time was ripe for offering the co-operation and help of the chemists to the Government in this connection.

The meeting unanimously passed several resolutions making definite recommendations to the Government to achieve the development of Industries in the Presidency. These recommendations include:

(1) The establishment of a Provincial Scientific and Industrial Research Council by the Government of Bombay.

(2) Undertaking of an Industrial Survey of the natural resources of the Presidency.

(3) Establishing close co-operation between Research workers at several Institutions, Private, University or Government controlled.

(4) Planning out of Industries and taking them in hand in order of importance.

(5) Establishing of an Industrial Co-operative Credit Bank to finance the Industries.

(6) Reorganization of the Technical Institutions in the Presidency, if necessary.

(7) Institution of new Industries by Government where capital is shown.

(8) Establishing closer contact between Scientists and Industrialists and between Scientists and National Leaders.

(9) Reviving of Guilds in connection with Cottage Industries and helping them by arranging work on a co-operative basis and demonstration.

The meeting appointed an Executive Committee of ten members with powers to co-opt with Dr. Naik as the Chairman and resolved that this committee do wait as a deputation on the Ministry of the Government of Bombay to submit the twelve resolutions which the meeting passed in the form of a memorandum offering all possible help by the Chemists of the Presidency to the Government in connection with the development of Industries.

BOMBAY Thursday.

Baban Dagdoo, Narayan Rama a minor-boy (15) and Ganpat Pandoo were arrested, this morning, on a charge of house-breaking and theft.

It was stated that about 9-20 p.m. a pan shop situated in 13th Lane Kamatipura was looted and property worth Rs. 52 and cash of Rs. 18 was stolen by the accused. Nagpada Police arrested them this morning and accused one, two and four were ordered to be remanded into police custody till the 5th May Accused third is a minor.

"HE'S LIVERISH"

Often a polite way of saying "he is bad-tempered." Lucky is the person with a perpetual grouch if he receives sympathy. Yet he is a subject for it as despondency, edginess, and "bearish" growls, definitely indicate that all is not well. Stir up that sluggish liver and good cheer will take their place.

Deep-seated liver trouble, as well as being depressing, is the beginning of Rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, digestive and kidney disorders, constipation; common ills that indicate uric acid.

Fortunately there is a pleasant and most effective remedy: Fynnon Salt. Not just another fizzy salts drink with an aperient action—Fynnon in fact does not effervesce; it is still and cooling like the world-famous Spa water that has the same curative elements: Sodium, Potassium, Lithium. It stimulates the liver, dissolves uric acid crystals and helps all the excretory organs to function normally. Take a dose in a glassful of water each morning, and feel happier and fitter than you ever have. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jone (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

AUSTIN RETIRES FROM DAVIS CUP TEAM

'Baby' Austin Expected In June

"Bunny" Austin, Britain's best amateur tennis player, has announced his retirement from the Davis Cup team, at thirty-one.

"I feel it is time that I made way for younger players," he says.

Austin, who has just returned from the Riviera, intends to play at Wimbledon and other home tournaments.

His wife is expecting a baby in June.

A MADRAS DISCOVERY

Cavern With Early Inscription

A cavern with earlier inscriptions, one of which is attributable to the 1st century B. C. has lately been discovered by the Archaeological Survey of India (The Madras Epigraphical Department) on the top of the Rockfort at Trichinopoly. The approach to the cavern which lies on a ledge of rock above the upper rock-out cave of the Pallava king Mahendravarman (circa A.D. 625) is along a narrow belt of rock skirting the northern flank of the hill; and as a portion of the route has to be crossed by crawling on all fours underneath a projecting boulder,—a false step meaning a fatal drop down the precipitous side,—the cavern had escaped notice till now.

The cavern faces the west, and commands a picturesque view of the river Kaveri for a few miles along its course and must have been used by Buddhist or Jaina monks for their annual retreat in the early winter months, when the North-East monsoon breaks on the Southern Presidency with all its fury and must have made it impossible for the wandering monks to go about much to propagate the teachings of the Master. On the rocky platform measuring 30' by 25' in front, there are scooped out in the live rock a few beds, smoothened and provided with pillow-lofts, one of which has a few archaic letters of the 5th century A. D. engraved on it. The discovery explains also the origin of the suffix 'palli' in the name of the town Tiruchchirappalli, the correct Tamil original of its English equivalent Trichinopoly—and its connection with an early Buddhist or Jaina colony, and throws back the antiquity of the place by some centuries prior to the Pallava times.

With systematic search it is possible that some more early caverns may be discovered in this tract of country, which would given an idea about the spread of Jainism and Buddhism in South India in the few centuries on either side of the commencement of the Christian era.

FAR EASTERN CRISIS UNNERVES BURMA

RANGOON, (By Air Mail.)

The seriousness of the international situation, particularly the German annexation of Austria and the Sino-Japanese conflict in China, has made some of the people of Burma increasingly alive to the importance of national defence.

The agitation for having a strong coastal defence and an air force for Burma finds expression in letters to the press.

A correspondent writing to a local paper appeals to the people of Burma to do something for the defence of their country, which is part of the British Empire. He utters a warning that if they continue to do nothing. "Either we shall be courting ruin or disaster, or a law will have to be passed rendering military service compulsory".—A. P.

RASHTRABHASHA A. M. C. EXAMINATIONS

Rashtrabhasha Adhyapan Mandir Competitive Examination Secretary, Hindi Prachar Samiti, writes:—

According to the Rule No. 5 of the Rashtrabhasha Adyapan Mandir, there will be a competitive examination, on 10th May 1938. This examination will be held at Gohati, Calcutta, Katak, Poona, Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The Secretaries of the abovementioned Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha will conduct the examination. The prescribed books for the examination are Gadyamala (publisher: Hindi Granth Ratnakar Bombay), Kahani Kunj (Publisher: Sahitya Sammelan), and Milan (Publisher: Hindi Mandir, Prayag).

Applications for the examination should reach the Secretary, Hindi Prachar Samiti, Wardha, on or before 1st May 1938.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Congratulations To Congress Ministry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—On behalf of my Majlis I would request you to kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper:—

It is very gratifying to note that the recent riots have been controlled with the electric speed which is all due to the present action of our popular Congress Ministry. The Curfew Order and other orders promulgated instantaneously have been strictly enforced and the police officers and the constables have been rendering honest and hard service.

This is an unique instance in Bombay that the riots could be controlled within a day and if such prompt actions were taken before also so many valuable lives would not have been lost and nor there would have been so much loss of property.

The Congress Ministry have rightly earned the gratitude of all the citizens of Bombay and we heartily congratulate them on their success.—Yours etc.,

DWARKADAS SOONDERDAS.
(B.A., LL. B. Solicitor)
General Secy., Majlis-e-Ittehad, Bombay.

Congress Ministry And The Riots

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The Congress Ministry must be congratulated for nipping in bud what would otherwise have been nothing but an orgy of murder, arson and bloodshed. The prompt and efficient way of handling the riot situation has had its desired effect. The past and present experiences have shown us that the present Home Member is any day superior to his so-called efficient predecessors. He has shown his utmost wisdom by taking firm and early action. This will be a slap on the face of those who say that Indians are incapable of managing their own affairs.

In these riots really speaking there never was any religious issue at all. The root cause of these riots is the poverty of the masses. The religious colouring is given to them only by those self-seeking unemployed hooligans who want to take the best advantage of the situation. Murders lead to insecurity, arson and loot.

The duty of every citizen is plain enough. He should not only not countenance a hooliganism in his locality but point out to the authorities concerned the guilty person whether he belonged to his own religion or not. He will by this action be serving larger interests—his own community and country.—Yours etc.,

B. D. W.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Bombay Disturbances

B. G. PURAO congratulates the Home Minister on his firm and prompt handling of the disturbances in the City and assured him of public support in his efforts to stamp out the hooligan menace.

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks

N. B. PARULEKAR welcomes the news that negotiations for Hindu-Muslim understanding will soon be opened between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah and hopes that they will reach a successful termination.

Coastal Steamer Service

E. PEREIRA protests against "the inadequate provisions" for coping with the extra Easter traffic on the Bombay Steam Navigation Service. The correspondent complains that tickets are sold indiscriminately without reference to the available accommodation and no prompt arrangements are made for extra steamers.

Bandra Bus Service

"DISGUSTED" complains that the staff of the Bandra Bus Service does not behave courteously towards the travelling public. Frequently requests for halts are disregarded. The correspondent feels that in view of the frequent complaints, the authorities must cancel the monopoly and throw open the service to competition.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

American future figures business freely. These hotel men and tea shop owners must be warned, penalised or punished if possible.

Open plots public and private as also the Municipal Gardens must be closed for mawalis. The Northbrook Gardens should be used for building purposes at an early date and the statue of His Lordship the Viceroy (whose good name is blotted) should be removed to a good place like the Prince Albert Museum at the Bombay Victoria Gardens.

A *thorough* hunt for mawalis every week must be undertaken by the Police.

As the Government are very sincere and seriously anxious to bring about the lasting Peace and Sanity in the City, I have taken trouble to suggest the above methods of dealing with the mawalis and in case the authorities want me to point out to them the places where bad characters and unwanted dangerous persons in this business city take shelter, I will be too glad to assist them most willingly.—Yours, etc.,

C. B. VELKAR.

How To Deal With Hooligans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is well and good that the prompt action of the Bombay Government has brought the Bombay disturbances under control. This does not mean that the city of Bombay has attained permanent peace.

The citizens of Bombay have now come to know definitely that the disturbances that usually occur are not due to communal differences, whether religious, social, political or economic. The trouble created is sprung by the hooligan elements who are idle and unemployed and whose only business is to indulge in gambling, drinking, pick-pocketing and lead an immoral life and to wait for an opportunity to create disturbances. These bad characters undesirable as they are for this city, do not belong to Bombay and it is the first and foremost duty of the Government of Bombay to deport them for ever, if our city is to be given a permanent cure.

The seed or the root of this disease must be extracted. Temporary healing of this *Mawali disease* we have now. It must be permanently cured.

Being very well acquainted with the notorious tactics of mawalis scattered in the city limits and Bombay Docks areas, I am confident that they are dangerous to society and their presence in Bombay is very harmful and cannot be tolerated by the citizens any longer, as we cannot allow recurrence of such disturbances oft and on.

Not a drop of precious blood of innocent, peaceful and law-abiding citizen of Bombay should be allowed to be spilt at the hands of hooligans! Safety to our life and property must be ensured to us by the authors of Law and Order at any cost should be our constant cry.

I, therefore, suggest the autnorities to deport all the Mawalis who take shelter in the Bombay Docks' premises and who plan their nefarious acts in the city hotels and tea shops having no place of residence. Some of the hotel keepers and tea shop owners whom they patronise allow them to do the satta gambling

(Continued in Col. 4.)

GHATKOPER MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

Appeal To Voters Of "D" Ward Ghatkoper

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Thursday.

Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt, President, Suburban District Congress Committee, has issued the following appeal to the voters of the 'D' Ward Ghatkoper:—The District Congress Committee has selected the candidature of Sjt. Harilal Ramji Mehta for the forthcoming Ghatkoper-Kirol Municipal by-election. The test of Congress-minded voters is therefore coming on the 30th instant—the day of the election. Sjt Harilal Ramjee Mehta and his services are sufficiently known to the residents of the Municipal area of Ghatkoper. His enthusiasm and energy in the cause of the Congress need not be mentioned. He is always found amongst you whenever Ghatkoper, the district or the cause of the Congress demanded his services.

Ghatkoper has always remained in the vanguard of the suburban district. The people of Ghatkoper need no recommendation or reminder as to their duty on such occasions. Only I would like to appeal to them to enhance the prestige of the Congress by voting for Sjt. Harilal Ramjee.

It is understood that the Government of Orissa will shortly appoint a vigilance committee in order to check corrupt practices in the various departments of the Government.

PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT

Wagh's Dissent Note And Select Committee Report

The Bombay Government Gazette dated Thursday says:

With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XV of 1938 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923) published at pages 388 to 399 of the 'Bombay Government Gazette' Part V, dated the 15th April 1938, it is notified that Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.L.A., Dr. C. J. Ghia, M.L.A., Mr. S. H. Prater, M.L.A., Mr. K. B. Deshmukh, M.L.A., and Mr. M. P. Patil, M.L.A., have signed the Report of the Select Committee and that Mr. P. W. Wagh, M.L.A., has signed the same subject to the minute of dissent shown below:—

WAGH'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

"I have signed the report subject to the following:—

I am of opinion that—

(1) There should be provision for one member on the Provincial Board of Primary Education to be elected by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay

(2) It should be laid down that no Administrative Officer shall be kept longer than three years with one and same Local Authority.

(3) Every Administrative Officer shall be transferred from the Local Authority under which he may be working at the date of the Amending Act coming into force to some other Local Authority. Provided that this shall not apply to any Local Authority which will have the power to appoint its own Administrative Officer under the Amendment Act.

USEFUL & ENERGETIC LIFE CUT SHORT

City Corporation's Tribute To Late Mr. Karanjawala

The Municipal Corporation was adjourned on Thursday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. M. A. Karanjawala.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor, in referring to the death of Mr. Karanjawala said: We all know what a tremendous amount of energy he possessed and with what vigour and tenacity he studied problem after problem of civic importance. He also possessed a remarkable knowledge of Municipal finance and had an almost uncanny knowledge of our procedure. A great and vehement debator that Mr. Karanjawala was, he naturally attacked his antagonists at the corporation table with force. But it must be remembered that he did not carry the opposition beyond the debate, and in social intercourse the ferocity of debate was completely effaced by his personal charm and geniality.

Professionally, he was a lawyer and had specialised in income-tax law. Owing to his premature death a very useful and energetic life has been cut short, and our hearts go out to his family in their very sad bereavement. I am sure you will all like to place on record our deep sense of sorrow at his demise and would, therefore, request Mr. Chandavarkar to move a Proposition expressive of the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. Karanjawala.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, then moved; "that the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad and untimely death on the 13th April 1938 of Mr. M. A Karanjawala, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Chairman of the Schools Committee who as a member of the Corporation for 9 years and as a member of the Standing Committee for five years and its Chairman for the year 1934-35 and as a member of the Improvements Committee for 2 years and its Chairman for the year 1936-37 and as a member of the Schools Committee for 1 year and in various other capacities rendered most valuable services to the City and by whose death the City has lost a zealous citizen and the Corporation a young and energetic Councillor proved merit.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business today.

A REAL WORKER.

Mr. Chandavarker said the late Mr. Karanjawala was a real worker, an enthusiastic citizen, a sincere friend and a gentleman, whose loss not only the Corporation but also the city mourned.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Sir H. P Mody, Sir J. B Boman-Behram and others and was carried standing. The House then adjourned till Monday.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR CHILDREN

Educational And Entertaining Film To Be Shown At Excelsior

The Excelsior Theatre has arranged a programme of educational shorts. The programme is designed specially for school children. There are 15 reels altogether and most of the shorts are coloured. The value of this repertoire is indeed great, combining as it does education with entertainment.

This special programme is arranged at the request of several schools and promises to offer an excellent and interesting pastime both to teachers and parents. Already many Principals of schools have volunteered to send their pupils to attend the show. As a special concession, the tickets have been kept specially low.

The programme will be screened on Saturday the 23rd April at 10 a. m at the Excelsior Theatre.

TRIBUTES TO LATE KARANJAWALA

Schools Committee Adjourns

The Municipal Schools Committee at its meeting on Wednesday adjourned till Friday the 22nd instant, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Maneck A. Karanjawala, Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee, who passed away on Wednesday the 13th instant at 6 p.m.

Tributes were paid by the members to the valuable and yeomen service he rendered to the City since he entered the Bombay Municipal Corporation who was repeatedly elected to the Standing Committee till he became Chairman in 1934.

The Committee recorded its deep sense of sorrow at the premature and untimely death of the late M. A. Karanjawala.

MILLIONS AND MILLIONS
of Ogden's "GUINEA GOLD" Cigarettes are smoked in a year because they fulfil three demands:
1. FULL SIZE MAGNUM
2. DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR
3. POPULAR PRICE
OGDEN'S "GUINEA GOLD" MAGNUMS

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 8, 1994
Muslim: Safar 20, 1357
Parsi: Avan 19, 1307
Hightide: 4-03 17-17
Lowtide: 10-02
Sunrise: 6h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 58m.

S. S. Cathay with English mails of April 7, due at 1 a.m.
Improvements Committee 3-40 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-40 p.m.
Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; annual general meeting, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Saturday, April 23.

S. S. 'Narkunda' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
I. Com. and B. Com. Examination Results, 2 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The Schedule plane of the Air Services of India Ltd. left Bombay on Thursday morning at 7-15 a.m. and came back the same day at 11 a.m. with Kathiawar passengers.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

EROS

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO THIS MOST MAGNIFICENT THEATRE OF THE EAST

TO WITNESS THE

GOLDEN VOICED Screen Songstress and AMERICA'S SINGING SWEETHEART

A film like of which you have never seen before. It is the talk of the town!

DEANNA IS MAD ABOUT MUSIC

but

BOMBAY IS MAD ABOUT DEANNA

ON SUNDAY, 24th April
Special MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
For Children & Suburbanites
Half Rates
Balcony 1/2 & Stalls 9 As.

BOOK EARLY.

The EXCELSIOR

LAST DAY TO-DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S dramatic thriller

"YOUNG & INNOCENT"

packed with thrills, starring
NOVA PILBEAM

The brilliant star

TO-MORROW!
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
Enjoy a programme of
SPECIAL PARAMOUNT PICTORIAL AND EDUCATIONAL SHORTS
IN 15 GLORIOUS REELS
at
The EXCELSIOR
SPECIAL RATES
Rs. 2, As. 9, As. 4.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Texas Rangers" To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"45 Fathers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" To-day ladies' show at 1-30 p.m. ordinary show at 6 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Daughter of Shanghai" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Mad About Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Young and Innocent" Last day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"New Searchlight". Daily at 3 and 5-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lootaroo Lalna". Daily at 3 and 5-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar" Daily only one show 5-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily 2 shows at 2-45 and 5-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Ali Baba Goes to Town". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Love and Hisses." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.

B. M. GULABHAI CENTRAL GUJARATI KANYASHALA

Celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of Municipal Bai Gulabhai Central Gujarati Kanyashala will be performed today (Friday) in Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ON SANITARY ROUND

The Commissioner will meet the elected members of the 'B' Ward to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. (B.T.) at the following place and go round with them in the Ward: Place of Meeting: Mussjid Bridge.

LECTURES AT BLAVATSKY LODGE

Mr. Ardeshir N. Bilimoria will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) and to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Man's Invisible Powers" Parts I and II.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE'S BIRTHDAY

Saturday, April 23rd is Shirley Temple's Birthday and it is being celebrated at the Capitol by a special children's show at 10 a.m. when Shirley Temple's picture "Captain January" will be screened. Shirley Temple Souvenirs will be distributed.

Prices of admission will be at Annas nine and annas four only.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The Secretary of the Society writes: A benefit performance will be given on Sunday, April 24 at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at the West-End Talkies, in aid of the Youth Lodge and Anand Lodge Theosophical Society. The film shown will be Ranjit's "Prabhu-ka-Pyara" starring Miss Gohar. The public are requested to help the two institutions which stand in urgent need of finance.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Taijin Maru' left Colombo on April 19 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 23.

The O S K steamer 'Keifuku Maru' left Miike on April 15 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 9 via usual ports.

The N Y K steamer 'Kunishima Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th April, and is due to arrive here on Saturday the 23rd April at noon.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

A Conversational Meeting of the above Bombay Union will be held today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Union, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty. Hon. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt., the President of the Union, will be the guest of honour and will speak on "Present Education of the Students".

Mr. Haroon R. Sayani, the Vice-President of the Union will preside.

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPALITY 'D' WARD SUB-ELECTION

On Wednesday evening, in its meeting of the Selection Board of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee held at Smti. Kamla Bahen Shanghvi's House, Sjt. Harilal Ramji Mehta was selected by the Board to stand as Congress candidate for the vacancy of one seat in 'D' Ward of Ghatkopar Municipality. The election date (Saturday, 30th instant) is fixed for the same.

DADAR SARVAJANIK ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOLS

The above institution has received the help as under from:

The N. M. Wadia Charities Fund Rs. 100; The Bombay Municipality Schools Committee Grant Rs. 150; Mr. Govindlal Narbheram Thakore Rs. 60; The Grain Merchants' Association Rs. 50; The Bombay Presidency Harijan Sevak Sangha Rs. 50; Mrs. Shardaben Rameshwar Birla Rs. 50.

Mr. Rameshwar Birla and Mrs. Birla have granted Rs. 25 per month for a term of two years on the eve of the marriage ceremony of their son.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY AND B. M. M. HOME

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During March 1938, in all (Bhatias and other Hindus) 2573 patients were attended to, at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 1616 women, 350 children and 607 infants. 42 cases were admitted into the hospital. The average daily attendance was 83. The number of deliveries during the month was 36.

CONTROL OF RACING

Bill Before Bombay Assembly To Empower Govt. To Impose License Fee

The Bombay Government Gazette dated Thursday publishes the draft of the Bill to amend the Bombay Race-courses Lincensing Act, 1912.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons whereof reads:—

"The object of this Bill is to make it clear that the conditions which Government may impose under sub-Section (2) of Section 4 of the Act may provide for the payment of a licence fee to Government and for such other matters, whether connected with racing or not, as Government may deem fit."

By the amendment, Government proposes to take over the regulation, control and management of horse racing and all matters directly or indirectly connected therewith:

MENDOZA'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL

Local Talent's Fine Performance

Mendoza who leaves Bombay shortly as Music Director of the new Madras Station, arranged a concert on Thursday evening at 6-30 at the C. J. Hall, where all the items were of his own composition. He was very ably assisted by the best of local talent; Messrs. Mehli Mehta, Egidio Verga, Mario Pagliarin and his sister Miss H. Mendoza by their fine performance made the concert a real success.

That Bombay can proudly claim to be the foster-home of Western music in India, was amply proved by this concert.

A notable item in the programme was the Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte based on Indian ragas, the Pilu, the Asavari and Jogi and the Bhupkalian—the similarity between Indian and Western music was abundantly evident, and, apart from the rest of the programme, this item alone would be sufficient to give Mendoza a place as a composer of merit. Mehli Mehta fully deserved his encore for his brilliant rendering and technique.

Two exquisite cello solo pieces were beautifully rendered by Egidio Verga, who introduced the necessary colour, mood and spirit in his execution. Mendoza's competence as a composer was evident in all these items, but more so in the Pianoforte Sonata and in the Eastern Descriptive Scenes rendered by him—though we lay stress on his merits as a composer, we acknowledge his performance as an artist as being above the average.

Miss Mendoza sang two songs of her brother's composition, "Ave Maria," and "The Psalm of Life," the former called for a great effort, her technique and voice control proved equal to the situation.

The two-piano forte recital by Mendoza and Mario Pagliarin was naturally well received, as popular numbers rendered with due gusto would be. We are glad to note that local talent can and did hold its head up very successfully on the occasion.

Clove Boycott: Appeal For Enrolment

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following appeal: "The picketing which the B. P. C. C. has started at the docks is getting intenser day by day. Consequently we have been feeling the want of more volunteers to successfully carry it on. We have, therefore, to appeal to the citizens of Bombay and especially to the student community to enrol themselves as volunteers for picketing in larger numbers.

R. D. Birla's Donation To Marwari Sammelan

Seth Rameshwardassji Birla has very kindly donated Rs. 5,000 to the Marwari Sammelan in connection with Seetaram Poddar Balika Vidyalaya. He had granted previously also Rs. 5,000 towards the construction of this building, thus bringing the total of the donation to Rs. 10,000.

MARWARI HOSPITAL SCHEME

There is a scheme to start a Marwari Hospital under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan. In this connection also Seth Rameshwardasji has promised to give a help of Rs. 500 p.m.

AGRICULTURISTS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Agale Dnyati Hitwardhak Mandali, a meeting of the agriculturists of Thana and the adjoining districts will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Balaram Dnyandev Thakur, on Sunday, April 24 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Kopar-Khairne on Kalawa-Belapur Road, near Thana.

BOMBAY SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The Bombay Social Workers' Conference will be held on Saturday the 23rd instant and Sunday the 24th instant at Blavatsky Lodge under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Papers will be read and discussed on Prostitution, Housing and Health, Literacy, Maternity and Child-welfare. The Conference is open to the public.

Paramahansa Srimad Ananta Vasudev Paravidyabhusan Goswami Maharaj, the President of Gaudiya Mission who has been in Bombay on a short visit left Bombay by Calcutta Mail on Thursday and will proceed to Calcutta via Benares

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The Rev. Canon C. F. Fortescue, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay, to act as Archdeacon of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, vice Rev. A. J. Nix-Seaman.

Rev. K. C. McPherson, Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, to be Chaplain of Mahableshwar, in addition to his own duties, vice Rev. A. J Nix-Seaman.

The Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, to hold charge of office of Gurcharan Office, Thana, in addition to his own duties.

A temporary post of Second Grade Deputy Collector is created for a period not exceeding one month in place of Mr. B. Venkatappiah, I.C.S., appointed to officiate as Collector of Kanara, vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit proceeded on leave, and Mr. N I. Kangle, Huzur Mamlatdar, Karwar is appointed to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kanara.

Mr. D. S. Joshi, I.C.S., to be Under-Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department, and Passport Officer to Government, from 20th December 1937, vice Mr. N. A. Faruqui

Mr. M. C. Kaveeshwar, officiating District and Sessions Judge, Nasik is empowered to hold enquiries into Local Board election cases generally in the Nasik District.

Mr. M. C. Kaveeshwar is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Municipal Borough of Nasik.

Mr. M C. Kaveeshwar is empowered to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Nasik District excluding the Municipal Borough of Nasik.

Dr. J. L. Saldanha, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), to hold the post of Part-time Assistant Professor of Pathology at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Mr C. C. Hulkoti, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted leave from 20th April 1938 up to the 18th June 1938 (inclusive) with permission to suffix to the leave Sunday (19th June).

Mr. D. J. D'Souza, Superintendent and Medical Officer, Belgaum Central Prison, is granted leave for 14 days from 3rd May 1938.

On his reversion to Province of Bombay from Sind, Dr. E. Benjamin, is appointed as Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Poona.

The leave granted to Mr. T. A. J Ayyar, Manager, Development Department Chawis, is extended by leave on half average pay for four months.

Dr. B. P. Nanavati, D.O.M.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B.B.S. (Bomb.), to be Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay, for three years

WHAT COMPANIES ARE REALLY "SWADESHI"

Hint To Konkan Coast Passengers

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce writes:-

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce think that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has rendered a distinct service to the nation by clarifying the whole position by reiterating India's right to discriminate against non-national interests whenever necessary to do so in her own interests and everyone must really be grateful to them.

The Committee of this Chamber feel that this statement will serve as the correct angle of vision for the Konkan people to see for themselves which is the Swadeshi Steamship transport service on their coast deserving of their wholehearted patronage. It may be added here that not only the direction, management and control of the Indian Co-operative Navigation & Trading Co., Ltd., and the Ratnagar Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are in Indian hands but the entire capital of these companies is owned by Indians.

MAZAGON POST OFFICE SENSATION

Post Master Arrested On Defalcation Charge

Mr. S. W. Peters Post Master of Mazagoan Post Office, was arrested by the Byculla Police on Sunday last on charge of misappropriation and defalcation of money to the extent of Rs. 1,000

He was in the service for the last 20 years and was to retire after a few years.

Inspector Porab is conducting the case.

LATER.

Mr. Peters, however, made good the amount soon after it was detected.

ECHO OF VICEROY'S RECEPTION

PESHAWAR, April 21.

At the meeting of the Working Committee of the Peshawar City Congress Committee last night Mr. Chela Ram sought leave to move an adjournment motion to discuss the action of the Ministers in participating in the reception of H. E. the Viceroy at the Peshawar Railway Station which, he said, was contrary to the Congress precepts.

The President assured the mover that the matter was already being considered by the Congress authorities for suitable action and he requested the mover to withdraw his motion.

The mover, however, refused to do so, whereupon the President ruled the motion holding that it could not be moved in the Working Committee's meeting.—A.P.

Stop That Persistent COUGH

WHEN a sudden tickle in your throat makes you cough it not only annoys those around you but seriously inflames the delicate membranes of your bronchials. So, stop that persistent cough and protect your lungs by taking Peps antiseptic, breatheable tablets.

Dissolved in your mouth, a Peps tablet releases rich, medicinal essences, which are carried on your breath deep into your lungs. Thus the irritated and cough-torn membranes of your throat and larynx are quickly soothed and healed. Choking phlegm and other congestion is removed and your chest and lungs thoroughly strengthened. Take Peps for colds, chills, 'flu, etc.

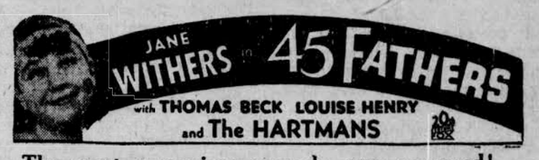
To preserve the concentrated essences which Peps contain, every tablet is wrapped in silver paper. They are packed in sealed glass bottles, along with full directions printed in leading languages. Price One Rupee at any medicine dealer.

Take PEPS Breatheable Tablets

1410

Agents:—Messrs. KEMP & CO., Bombay.

CAPITOL THE LAST DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



The most uproarious comedy ever screened!

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

That dog nuisance in the suburbs is on the increase. The suburbs, I estimate, has at least 8,000 stray dogs, who are increasing daily.

In the Bandra area itself there may be about 3,000 such dogs. The only explanation for this is that their increase is due to the good respect they received from suburban citizens who are said to throw food stuff in dustbins and in their surroundings, which help them to live and increase. The stray dogs in the suburbs haunt mostly by-lanes and dustbins, each by-lane and dustbin supporting about 10 to 12 pariah dogs with a large number of orphan pups. The Bandra bazar Chimbai area, Chapel Road area and Danda area, is a paradise for such dogs. Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri and the Dharavi island offers such dogs an atmosphere of congenial existence and here they are said to increase and multiply without being disturbed. What annoys the suburbanites most is night barking, which is more disturbing than the hawkers' shouting during the day time.

The grave danger of the existenc of these dogs to the suburbanites is when they grow mad, which mostly is noticed during April and May, the sweltering heat being partly responsible for this. Hydrophobia, is really dangerous and young children playing about are mostly exposed to this. A mad dog's bite it is said is really incurable, for the victim I understand only gets temporarily cured, the wound tells years later.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE

On Sunday, I understand the Men's sodalities of St. Peter's Church, Bandra, are to stage a performance in aid of their church funds, the building which is now under construction.

The performance is to be staged in the compound of St. Stanilaus School, Bandra.

Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" is the play chosen, and is to be acted by a well-selected cast. This promises to be very entertaining and enjoyable.

"A.-I. CLOVE BOYCOTT DAY"

Bombay's Programme For Sunday

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce the following programme for the All-India Clove Boycott Day on Sunday next.

PROGRAMME.

1. 8 a. m (S. T.): Flag-Salutation at the Congress House.
2. Distribution of Boycott handbills in all the Wards throughout the day.
3. Rounds in the commercial localities for getting signatures on the Boycott Pledge and getting the stocks sealed.
4. 6-30 p. m. (S. T): Public Meeting at Chowpatty. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and the Congress Ministers and other prominent leaders will address.

The Boycott Procession which was previously arranged has to be dropped in view of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. Code.

Volunteers should present themselves at the meeting at 5 p. m (S. T.) precisely.

Loud speakers will be installed and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

Radio Talk On "Iqbal"

Mr. S. A. Brelvi will give a Radio Talk on "Iqbal" at 9-15 p.m. to-day.

B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital

The following donations towards the funds of the above institution in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee have been received:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	374774
Less-refund of the amount received for the psychopathic ward temporarily started and now closed	20000
	354774
In memory of the late Bai Dinbai Maneckjee Engineer, Mr. Hirjibhoy Maneckjee Engineer, Bai Dossibai Sorabjee Dubash, Bai Pirojbai Sorabjee Dubash and Bai Jerbai Framjee Master, Rs. 250 each from a relative	1250
Executors of late Mr. Rustomjee Eduljee Dubash, through Messrs Shroff and Co., Solicitors, in memory of late Mr. Rustomjee Eduljee Dubash, and his wife, late Bai Goolbai Rustomjee Dubash, out of the estate of the deceased, to be applied towards expenses of poor patients of the hospital (for the general fund)	100
A Parsi lady, in memory of her beloved husband (for the general fund)	100
Including sums less than Rs. 100, the total of sums acknowledged up to 14th April was	35,6451

PATHE

DAILY 10 A.M.
3-30 & 6-30 P.M.

THE FUNNIEST AND MERRIEST MUSICAL EVER MADE!
Also
British Movietone News

NOTICE

Owing to CURFEW ORDER there will be no show at 10 P.M. Instead there will be a show at 10 A.M. Every Day until further notice.
DAILY AT
10 A.M., 3-30 & 6-30 P.M.
Don't Miss it! Ph. 41561

SHIRLEY TEMPLE'S BIRTHDAY!

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SHOW AT 10 A.M.
TO-MORROW, APRIL 23RD

"CAPTAIN JANUARY"

Souvenirs will be given away!

PRICES: As. 9 & As. 4 only

Book Early CAPITOL

THE REGAL

THE LAST DAY
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

7 HOT & HISSING SONGS 7

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1938

STUDENTS AND NATIONAL SERVICE

Prof. J. B. S. Haldane's inaugural lecture at the Conference of Indian students in Britain, held in London a few days ago, deserves to be carefully studied by all Indian students. It is a frank and sincere exhortation from one of the ablest thinkers of the day. Though he is himself an intellectual, he inspires men to action and the most important point he made out in his address was that students, particularly students in India, should beware of the slough of sterile scholasticism. Learning, he said, "inevitably tends towards scholasticism" and professors were often apt to devote their whole lives and the lives of their pupils to the endless discussion of academic problems. But to-day, he added, "we are in contact with living human problems; we have very little excuse for that kind of sterile scholasticism in which the greatest scholars of India have vied with those of Europe". Prof. Haldane particularly pitied the lot of Indian stud who were compelled under the British system of education, "to absorb portions of an alien culture with a view to activities for which it will be of little use to them". The worst effect of this subtle academic tyranny is that far too many Indian students become more or less denationalised, bookish, and unfit for sustained active work.

Help Agriculturists

Prof. Haldane could not but refer specifically to one of the most living problems before Britain and India, the struggle for Indian independence. He welcomed the struggle, wished it success, if only because "one nation cannot oppress another without losing some of its own freedom." He was "ashamed", he said, "of the relations between England and India". How we wish Indian students in general were at least equally ashamed of India's bondage and did something real and tangible towards ending it. Professor Haldane rightly suggested that the first thing necessary for the attainment of independence was that the nation should be made united and strong and he exhorted Indian students to labour in various ways towards this end. He particularly wished that a good number of them should study the sciences bearing on the problems of agriculture and health. He hailed the peasant mass movement in India but rightly added that it should be both constructive and militant. He said: "It has a very understandable objection to paying taxes, an objection which I share. But such practice is not enough. It is going to be part of duty of the students who are associated with that mass movement to canalise it into a movement for better agricultural technique." It is not unusual for a certain type of students merely to urge peasants to militant activities without any regard to the latter's capacity and organisation. It will be infinitely better for them to do their bit for the constructive aspect of the mass movement.

Health And Politics

Perhaps the most interesting and original point that Prof. Haldane made out in his address was the effect of a nation's health on its politics. In view of its originality and obvious importance we shall quote in extenso his views on this subject. He said: "I ask myself why large parts of India were conquered by small bands of foreign invaders. Aryans, Muslims, and British. I do not believe that it was necessarily due to any racial inferiority. It was because in very great sections of India the vitality of millions is lowered by diseases, such as malaria. If such diseases were eradicated, the British rule in India would not last for another year. What appears to be a funny point of view to many people may be applied to many historical struggles. In the United States, the victor was not so much General Grant as the hookworm which caused untold ill-health in the South and which had been brought over there by the Negro slaves from tropical Africa, and in this way it can be said that slavery did by the peculiar intermediary of this little worm beat the slave owner. This may be a grossly mechanical view, but nevertheless I believe that if that point of view were taken in India, defects of the Indians which are not innate defects of culture, but are due to ill-health, would be studied by an increasing number of Indian students." The suggestion deserves to be pursued by experts. But even a layman will admit from experience that the physical depression brought on by chronic malaria leads to a chronic depression of the mind and the cumulative effect of this double depression makes enterprise and persistent endeavour almost impossible. Public workers, therefore, young and old, will be doing a national service if they combat malaria by all possible means in their homes, neighbourhoods and towns.

Mohammad Iqbal

Mourning the loss of Sir Md. Iqbal, Dr. Tagore says: "The death of Iqbal creates a void in our literature that, like a mortal wound, would take a very long time to heal up. India, whose place in the world is too narrow, can ill afford to miss a poet whose poetry, had such a universal value." The whole country will share these sentiments. Poet and philosopher, his was essentially a positive contribution in the domains both of literature and philosophy. He was not "an artist for art's sake" only. His genius was inspired by a humanitarian purpose and every aspect of his personality as a litterateur and a philosopher was informed by that purpose. He was a Muslim, but he was also a Muslim who understood Islam. The distinctive feature of his poetry is certainly the spirit of Islam, which pervades it. That spirit is no sectarian one. The Islam which he sought to interpret in the Islam of the prophet and his immediate followers, who truly practised democracy and the brotherhood of man, who made no distinction between human beings, who judged men and women by their conduct rather than beliefs, the breath of whose nostrils was toleration and who led mankind by the sheer force of their character and their unselfish service of fellow-men.

But while he was a Muslim he was also an Indian. If he interpreted, with earnestness and pride, the glory of his religion, he also sang with equal enthusiasm the greatness of his motherland. If he told his co-religionists the obligations of "Pan-Islamism" he also preached.

Sare jahan se achha Hindustan hamara

He taught Musalmans self-respect and the consciousness of what they are not only as Muslims but also as Indians. Nor was his socio-economic philosophy less striking. He believed in the sovereignty of the mass of the people and of their interest. And he understood and exposed the Imperialisms of the West. The message of his constructive genius which is embodied in his philosophical writings and poetry constitutes a rich treasure to be cherished with pride not only by his community but also by his country.

TOWARDS GREATER INDIA

Plea For Closer Goa-British India Trade Relations

(BY AN ECONOMIC CORRESPONDENT.)

In my previous two articles published in these columns, I have tried to draw attention to the various aspects of Indo-Portuguese customs union from the points of view, respectively, of the British Indian and Portuguese Indian vital and collective interests: and the intelligent Goan public opinion has since expressed itself in appreciation of the situation studied with such thoroughness by Mr. T. B. Cunha, who had been in charge of the Goa branch of the Indian National Congress since his return from Europe and who has devoted himself to the cause of the Goan masses and cultivation of better relations between the people of our province and the people of the Portuguese colonies.

Anti-Indian Embargo

As the Goan publicist realistically sums up:—

The (Goan) emigrants must realise the growing difficulties in the way of employment due to their status as foreigners in British India. The present customs policy which regards British India as a foreign country and the least favoured of all, is not calculated to facilitate the protection of their rights. This partial treatment will be invoked, and rightly, too, in order to restrict or abolish the few privileges which we still enjoy there. The statistics of the last few years show that our higher customs duties imposed in the name of protection, have redounded to the detriment of Indian trade as a whole.

I have already pointed out that the disparity in reciprocal treatment weighs heavily at the other end and the British Indian customs policy would appear to be the inevitable outcome of the discrimination made in favour of non-Indian foreign goods and against ours. At the same time, as the statement quoted above clearly shows, the element of competition and the desire to protect local products, inspiring the imposition of rice-tax and higher customs tariff, are offset by the sequelae of this restrictive-protectionist policy—sequelae that injure the economic vitality and powers of economic expansion and are directly responsible for stagnation of economic life of the colonies.

Real Emigrants' Problem

It is not only possible but even essential in the collective Goan interests that the present intolerable situation is reviewed in the light of new and recent developments. The problem of Goan emigration is intimately bound up with the capacity of the colonies to expand economically and achieve a high degree of prosperity. There is no reason why the distress amongst Goan emigrants in the form of unemployment which is caused, it must be emphasised, not by any policy of discrimination against them but by other factors which hit us all with the same degree of severity, should not be alleviated to an appreciable extent by creation of better economic conditions in the country of their birth and the country—so strong is our Indian sense of home—towards which their roots reach over the oceans of their wanderings. Whatever impression, too, selfish vested interests may create, the bond of common race, nationality (in a fundamental sense) and culture that makes the Goans an integral part of our country is too strong for any attempt at shutting them out of a brighter and happier future towards which we are struggling.

Eruption Of Reaction

In this connection, I should like to cite the effect of contrast between the efforts of educated Goans like Mr. Cunha to cultivate good relations that exist between Portuguese India and British India and those of persons apparently acting under the influence of narrow-minded ideas that are calculated to disunite class from class. The heir of the late Viscount of Pernem, the biggest Hindu landlord in Goa, made a public statement recently in Bombay in which he said:

"We have to suffer from the poison fumes of the European politics despite the distance of 5,000 miles that divide us. There is no unanimity amongst the

(Continued on page 7, column 7.)

BOMBAY SHARE BAZAR

New Rules Examined

By Justice

The Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have submitted their draft rules for sanction to Government which have been published in the Government "Gazette Extraordinary" of 19th March, 1938. Some of the commercial associations have submitted their views to Government but it seems they have not covered the rules exhaustively. I, therefore, take the liberty of giving my views on different rules.

The first rule that evokes comment is Rule 7 (a), according to which persons connected with any business other than that of a broker in stocks, shares, finance and bullion, are disqualified to join the said Association. The contention of the authorities of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association is that this rule has been forced upon them by Government on the recommendations of two Enquiry Committees and some commercial associations too. In this connection it may be pointed out that the Atlay Committee never recommended any disqualification for new entrants connected with other trades. The Morison Committee, however, expressed itself in favour of the restrictions. Mr. Morison, the Chairman of the Committee, being a member of the London Stock Exchange, would naturally be inclined to recommend on the lines adopted in London. On the other hand, in the New York Stock Exchange, which is one of the largest Stock Exchanges in the world, there is no such restriction. Bombay also should not have any such restriction which is a great injustice to the business community of the city in general.

Question Of Risk

It may be noted that the members of the said Association, who were enrolled before or after 1926 as well as members who may be admitted hereafter, are at full liberty to do any speculative business in their own names as clients in any other market. Therefore, so far as the question of risk is concerned, the risk that a member of the Association can take in other markets is in no way limited or restricted. As a matter of fact a number of members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association are doing a large amount of speculative and forward business in different markets not only in India but all over the world. Therefore, the argument that the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association will run a greater risk if they have members connected with other trades, does not hold water. The result of the present Rule (a) is that persons having adequate financial resources and business experience are denied membership under the plea of their having business interest in some other trade or occupation. Consequently new membership is practically confined to sub-brokers and authorised clerks, whose position as such would not seem to indicate that they are men of substance. This state of affairs has resulted in increasing the number of weaker members who prove unable to shoulder the incidental risks and this accounts for failures, instability of the price structure of the bazar and frequent suspensions of trading. Therefore, this rule should not be sanctioned by Government.

The exceptions stated in Rule 7 (b) will be unnecessary if rule 7 (a) is deleted.

Removal Of A Member

Rule 28 deals with the removal of a member of the Board by the Board. According to the constitution as per Rule 70 (a) the General Body of the Association elect by ballot sixteen members of the Association to constitute the Governing Board of their Association for one year. Now under Rule 28, the Board takes power to remove any member of the Board from the Board. As a matter of fact only the electorate which elects can have the right to depose. The reason mentioned for the power is neither strong nor sound and no arrangements have been made for an impartial enquiry. Under these circumstances the Board should not have any power to remove any member of the Board from the said Board and as such this rule should not receive the sanction of Government.

The next rule, Rule 29 deals with the removal of a member of the Board interested in syndicate. When a member of the bull or bear clique can be removed from the Board it is also essential that the brokers who do business on behalf of the syndicate should not be allowed to remain on the Board as it is but natural that the broker would generally vote in favour of those who are his big customers. However, as a matter of principle the Board should not have power to remove any member of the Board who has been elected by the General Body. Hence this rule should not be sanctioned by Government.

Rule 41 (c) gives power to the Board to determine as to what constitutes partnership. Really speaking a Court of Law is alone entitled to decide the issue. Therefore a rule like this should not be sanctioned by Government.

Change In Rules

Rule 60, (a) empowers the association in an extraordinary general meeting to add, vary, rescind, any rule or rules to carry out the objects of the Association by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at a meeting of not less than 76 members. Generally majority should be two-thirds of those present and there should not be any minimum for the presence of members as all are entitled to be present.

Rule 62 (b) empowers the work of annual or extraordinary general meeting to go on even if the members present after the commencement of the business is not sufficient to form a quorum. It is necessary that the required number of members to form the quorum should be present throughout the work of the meeting.

Rule 72, exempts the members of the Board from the necessity of sending their proposals for the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JAPANESE OFFENSIVE.

The fall of Lingyi—even if it has taken place—does not need to discourage the Chinese. Having met with so many severe reverses the Japanese were bound to make desperate efforts to save their morale and prestige, indeed, to save their invasion from complete collapse. They are, therefore, using all their fury and their resources to turn the tide which has been flowing with such disastrous possibilities for them. They badly need a victory or so. But that will avail them little. The Chinese have learnt to take a long range view and they are organising resistance from that point of view. As a Shanghai report says, they are mobilising the entire male population for military purposes, and showing evidence of planned activity in regard to roads, railways, air fields munition and so on. With character and size of the country as an invaluable aid the planned determination of the people cannot but beat the aggressor back and decisively in the long run.

TRAGEDY OR COMEDY?

Earlier reports are now confirmed by the news that British Air Ministry experts are leaving for New York "to explore the possibility of buying aircraft in U. S. A." British factories are working at full pressure but, in spite of it, they cannot meet the present demand of the Government Hence the attempt to secure the working of double shifts, hence also the rather humiliating rush to America for immediate supplies. All this points to an almost panicky determination on the part of the British Government to hurry up. Against whom are they racing with such patent desperation? It cannot be against France, Russia and the rest of the democracies—British "realists" are, of course, capable of declaring war on them but obviously there is no urgency about it. The possible menace demanding such haste is, therefore, International Fascism, especially because the Anschluss is the direct cause of this redoubling of efforts. And yet British policy is designed to help International Fascism. The curious position is that "realism" strengthens British "defence" simultaneously with strengthening the very menace which renders such "defence" preparations so urgent and necessary. Is it an amusing comedy or a deplorable tragedy?

ROLE OF THE PRESS

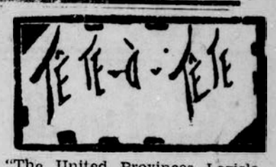
In the address which he delivered as the President of the Andhra Provincial Journalists' Conference, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh paid a very felicitous tribute to the contribution which the Indian Press has made towards the growth of national consciousness in this country. The Nationalist Press in this country is comparatively young in years, but it can truly claim to have rendered veteran services in awakening and educating the people and in fighting for their cherished liberties. Mr. Ghosh dwelt on the various checks and restrictions which make journalism the most hazardous profession in this country. Since the advent of popular Governments, there is a growing recognition of the services of the Press, which was so long denied to it. One of the most valued privileges of the Fourth Estate is its independence, which it cannot surrender in any circumstances. Even with the introduction of democracy, the Press will have to remain as vigilant and alert as ever and it is, therefore, very true, as Mr. Ghosh observed, that the duties of the Nationalist Press have become more and not less onerous than before. Journalism is more than a profession; it is a sacred mission which must be discharged without fear or favour.

CHEMISTRY AND INDUSTRIES

The suggestions offered to the Government of Bombay by the chemists of the Presidency about the application of chemistry to industrial progress deserve to be seriously considered. In every progressive country both Government and industrialists set apart large funds for chemical research helpful to industries. India can do much even by utilising the results of past research and the technical knowledge already available here for the growth of her industries. So far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, the local Government have already appointed a committee to survey the possibilities of economic development in the Presidency. The Bombay chemists will do well to submit to the Committee all the necessary materials about the possibilities of applying chemistry to industries in the Presidency.

FUTILE TACTICS

Legislation protecting tenants against inequitable exactions by landlords is the order of the day and is being undertaken in almost every province. The Bihar landlords have shown much considerateness in accepting such legislation in good grace. But the same cannot be said of those in Bengal and the U. P. The Bengal Zamindars are pursuing an objectionable but futile method in urging the Governor to withhold his assent to the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill, which has recently been adopted by both the Houses of the legislature. The Governor ought not to be allowed to interfere in this matter. The U. P. Taluqdars are even more indiscreet. They have threatened to resist measures not acceptable to them. Recalcitrant landlords will soon realise that they can no longer dictate to the public or stand in the way of long-needed relief to their tenants.



"The United Provinces Legislative Council which meets on May 6, will start its daily work at 7-30 p.m."—News item.

The U. P. Upper Chamber being what it is, it does need to work in darkness.

* * *

In reply to a question, Acharya Kripalani says, "I have nothing to say about Mr. Jinnah's speech. It speaks for itself. No commentary is necessary."

Now it is such treatment of momentous pronouncements by the All-India Lion-Tiger which is rightly resented as an exhibition of offensively anti-Muslim attitude.

Acharya Kripalani must apologise—otherwise another point will be added to Mr. Jinnah's demands.

* * *

"With so high-souled a Premier as Sir Sikandar Hayat at the helm of affairs we want no safeguards" says the Punjab President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

We concur with the tribute to Sir Sikandar's spiritual and mystical qualities.

* * *

Speaking at Calcutta, Sir Sikandar Hayat admitted that Bengal and the Punjab had not originally joined the Muslim League.

The worthy gentlemen, however, omitted to say why. He also omitted to say how they have "joined" the League now.

* * *

MAYORAL ELECTION IN CALCUTTA

Congress Favours Muslim

—Headline.

Congress must beware of indulging in such anti-Muslim activities lest the non-vocal Royal Bengal Muslim League—we mean Liger pounce upon them with a terrifying roar.

* * *

The Talukdars of Oudh have declared war on—sorry, issued an ultimatum to the U. P. Government in connection with the proposed tenancy legislation.

Would it be an anti-Islamic activity to wonder how many of them are Muslim Ligers?

As a matter of fact one or two of them attended the Calcutta Session of the Lige.

* * *

The United States, it is said, is giving "the fullest consideration" to reports that Japan is "closing the open door" in China.

It would be interesting to watch Britain realistically trying to desert America and coming to an Anglo-Japanese understanding for a consideration.

* * *

Among the birthday presents received by Herr Hitler are gramophone records of his post-Auschluss speeches from Dr. Goebbels and a lion cub in a box from Herr Frick.

Doctor Seyss-Inquart has of course already presented on behalf of Austria, a composite lamb constituted of Dr. Schuschnigg and the rest of the concentration camp population.

By the way there is no report as to the gift of the bumptuous Goering.

* * *

"The Prime Minister said in the House of Commons the other day that he did not think there was evidence that recent operations in Spain had been materially affected by the recent reinforcements."

Don't. There is nothing wrong at all with the thinking apparatus of the Rt. Hon'ble Neville Chamberlain.

Save in so far as he does admit the truth about "recent reinforcements," which is surprising.

* * *

"Signor Mussolini," says a report, "has replied warmly thanking Mr. Chamberlain" for the latter's ingratiating message.

It is a good thing that the British realist is gifted with a strong and safe skin which will only enjoy Il Duce's otherwise blistering warmth.

* * *

"Did you give your wife that little lecture on economy you talked about?"

"Yes".

"Any results?"

"Yes—I've got to give up smoking".

* * *

"Don't dial till you hear the dial tone—a sound rather like a cat purring—or you will not get the number you want."

—Telephone Advt.

And when you do hear the sound don't start emitting "darling" but proceed to dial the number.

WIDE DEVASTATION IN TURKEY

'Quake Toll Mounts Up | Panic Among Refugees

INTERMITTENT SHOCKS CONTINUE: ENTIRE FAMILIES DISAPPEAR

ISTANBUL: April 21.

FEARS ARE EXPRESSED THAT 800 PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY BEEN KILLED OR ARE MISSING IN THE CATASTROPHIC EARTHQUAKE, WHICH SWEPT OVER CENTRAL ANATOLIA ON APRIL 19.

MANY OTHERS ARE STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR AS TO THEIR WHEREABOUTS, ESPECIALLY AS THE SHOCKS HAVE SINCE CONTINUED INTERMITTENTLY.

WIDE DEVASTATION

Reports from the affected districts show that large areas have been devastated* in the disaster, which ranks *unprecedented for Turkey.

Eighteen villages have been totally wiped out and 22 others are almost entirely destroyed in the areas around Kahedir and Yozgad, which towns lie between 100 to 120 miles from the capital, Ankara.

Panic Among Refugees

THE LATEST SHOCKS WERE ACCOMPANIED BY TERRIFIC RUMBLINGS, WHICH CAUSED PANIC AMONG THE REFUGEES.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 50,000 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RENDERED HOMELESS AND SHELTERLESS.

Many of the refugees are encamped in the open spaces, surrounded by deep crevices through which boiling water freguently spurts

Whole Families Disappear

Other reports speak of whole families disappearing under mountainous mass of debris.—Reuter.

MUSLIM MAYOR FOR CALCUTTA

Congress Municipal Association's Decision

CALCUTTA: April 21.

The Congress Municipal Association at its meeting held to-night decided to put up a Muslim candidate for the Mayoralty for the year 1938-'39.

Intending candidates belonging to the Congress Municipal Party, have been asked to send in their names to the Secretary of the Party by April 23.

It was also decided at the meeting to send the list of names thus received to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for selection and his decision would be accepted as final.

Mr. Hemnaskar, a leader of the Scheduled Castes, was accepted as the Party's nominee for Deputy-Mayoralty.—United Press.

SECURITY DEMAND ON LAHORE DAILY

Sequel To Comments On Hissar Riots

LAHORE: April 21.

Securities of Rs. 500 each have been demanded to-day by the Government of the Punjab of the "Hindi Milap" and "Vir Milap" Press, where the former Urdu daily is printed, for the offence of having made certain comments on the recent Hissar riots, which appeared in the paper on the 13th inst.

It will be recalled in this connection that the Punjab Government demanded few days back securities of Rs. 3,000 each from "Pratap" and "Vir Bharat," two other Urdu dailies of Lahore, for articles in the same connection.—United Press.

HINDU SABHA'S PROTEST

Against Demand Of Security From Lahore Journals

LAHORE: April 21.

The Executive Committee meeting of the Punjab Hindu Sabha this evening, adopted resolutions protesting against the demand of securities from "Pratap," "Milap" and "Vir Bharat," Urdu dailies of Lahore, which was characterised as an attempt to gag the Hindu Press of the Province, and condemning the violent and wild speeches delivered at the recent special session of the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta, as calculated to embitter the communal relations between the two communities.

The meeting also decided to give a reception to Mr. Vinayakrao D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, when he visits Lahore in the first week of May. A Sub-Committee has been formed in this connection.—United Press.

Broadbent In Cyprus

NICOSIA (Cyprus) April 21.

Broadbent arrived at 15-40 B.S.T. —Reuter.

LANCASHIRE DELEGATION

Chairman Hopes To Leave India By End Of May

LONDON, April 21.

Prior to the departure of the Lancashire Delegation, Chairman Campbell told Reuter that the Delegation was going on the very short and hurried visit. He indicated he and his colleagues would have preferred to leave for India in autumn, but when the invitation from India for immediate negotiations was received at Lancashire on April 10, the delegates had to decide between bad weather or a long period of delay. After overnight discussions the Delegation decided on April 11 to accept the invitation.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that there had been little time to prepare for the forthcoming discussions.

He added, he hoped to leave India by the end of May. The Delegation, said Mr. Campbell, sought a mutually acceptable and mutually advantageous solution of those problems, which had been a serious worry to both sides for many years past. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Birla and others were people they knew. They had negotiated with them before and they looked forward to meeting them and renewing old friendships.

Sir David Meek was among those who saw off the Delegation.—Reuter.

WHEN LANCASHIRE DELEGATION ARRIVES

Negotiations To Last For Fortnight

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The "United Press" definitely learns that the Lancashire Textile Delegation is arriving in Bombay on the 5th of May next and proceeding immediately to Simla, where negotiations will be formally started on May 8.

Enquiries in well-informed commercial circles show that immediately on his return to India from London, Sir Mohammad Zafarulla Khan, informed his non-official advisers the tentative conclusions arrived at between himself and the British Board of Trade which included acceptance by the latter of the Indian Trade Delegation's offer to give preference to British goods of the value of Rs. 3 crores, subject to an agreement on behalf of the Government of India to consume Lancashire textiles to the extent of 7½ per cent. of the total Indian consumption—instead of the 6 per cent. of the total Indian consumption obtaining at present.

The non-official advisers of Sir Mohammad Zafarulla Khan expressed a desire to meet a Delegation from Lancashire for discussing this matter and, accordingly, the British Board of Trade was advised.

It is understood that these negotiations will last for a fortnight at least.—United Press.

A group photo of the directors of the Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., taken on the occasion of prize distribution among field workers for business done during last year. Sitting (from left to right) M. M. Shah, M. P. Amin, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Sheth Chunilal Khushaldas, (Chairman), Seth Ratilal Nathalal, Sheth Pranlal Bhikabhai, Standing (from left to right) K. S. Zaveri, R. N. Shah, B.A., R. S. Zaveri.

EASY WIN FOR CHATSWORTH

Malabar And True Mate Secure Places In Blue Riband Trial

LONDON, April 21.

The Blue Riband Trial Stakes (Late Nosuch Plate) run at Epsom over a distance of one mile and 110 yards resulted as follows:—

CHATSWORTH (E. Smith) I
MALABAR (Bartlam) II
TRUE MATE (Gordon Richards) III

Five ran. Won by one and a half lengths. Head separated second and third. Winner was trained by Ted Leader.

Starting prices:—100/7 Chatsworth, 100/1 Malabar, 9/4 Truemate. Olympus which started 8/13 was unplaced.—Reuter.

Two Thousand Guineas Probables

LONDON, April 21.

Following are Two Thousand Guineas probables:—Magic Circle (Maher), Pound Foolish (Jones), Ramtapa (Weston), Caerloptic (Lane), Practolus (Nevett), The Wain (Evans), Faris (E. Smith), Rafano (Brethes), Tahir (Smirke), Khan Bahadur (D. Smith), Mirza (Harry Wragg), Golden Eagle (Marshall), Pasch (Gordon Richards), Lohengrin (Beary), Scottish Union (Carslake), Port Marnock (Beasley), Unbreakable (Sirett).

No jockeys have been selected for Tyramtag, Caveman, Eildon Hill, Campion, Glenloan, Scaraben, Jubileeday, Blandstar, Seventh Wonder and Berwick.—Reuter

ARAB TERRORISTS ENCOUNTER WITH POLICE

JERUSALEM, April 20.

Five members of an armed gang who attacked the police station at Beisan last night and killed an Arab policeman, were killed to-day in a fight with the police near Beisan.

A collective fine of 500 sterling was imposed on the inhabitants of Beisan after police dogs had followed tracks from the scene of murder to a village.—Reuter

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED IN PALESTINE

HAIFA, April 21.

Two British soldiers belonging to the Second West Kent were ambushed and killed near Jenin.

The men had left their billets to fetch water when they were surrounded by Arabs and shot dead.—Reuter.

BRADMAN STILL HIS OLD SELF

LONDON, April 21.

At Lords the Australians practising, Bradman was bowled middle-stump by an unknown boy, attached to the Lords groundstaff, named Brooks. He was also bowled by Chipperfield in attempting a wild pull, but generally he was batting with all the old power and confidence.

BARNES' CONDITION.

After X-Ray Doctor says that he thinks cricketer Barnes' left wrist shows a break, but Barnes himself does not think so. The wrist is still bound in plaster of Paris. Back hand knuckles are badly swollen.—Reuter.

Otto Already Forestalled

Weeks-old Seizure Of Property By Decree!

BERLIN, April 21.

The newspaper "Boersen Zeitung" states that the property of the Habsburg family valued at two million sterling was seized by a Decree some weeks ago, as a result of Archduke Otto's foolish and treasonable interview to the French newspaper "Petit Parisien" on March 16.—Reuter.

FIERCE FIGHT NEAR TORTOSA

Rebel Cavalry Reported To Be Trapped

SARAGOSSA, April 20.

The barricaded northern suburbs of Tortosa have been the scene of fierce fighting throughout the day. The civilians have evacuated the city which presents a scene of desolation. Several fires were started.

The rebel cavalry, endeavouring to round up 20,000 militiamen, is reported to be trapped in the district.—A. P.

AIR RAID ON GERONA

BARCELONA, April 21.

Twelve were killed and twenty wounded in a nationalist air raid on Gerona. Considerable material damage was done. All restaurants, cafes and bars have been ordered by the Ministry of Economy henceforth to close at 9 p.m.—Reuter.

"Nationalists" Take Day's Rest?

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 21.

There was lull in fighting in the Tortosa Sector to-day as the Nationalists attained their immediate objective and secured the Ebro as the Northern boundary of their corridor to the sea. Destruction of bridges over the Ebro has removed the danger of Republican counter-attacks.

By the capture yesterday of Alcaladechiverton on the Southern Boundary of the Corridor, Gen. Franco has established himself along the thirty miles' Mediterranean Coast.

Rebels Bomb Puigcerda

BOURGMADAME, April 21.

Seven people were killed, 20 injured in a raid by four Nationalist 'planes on Puigcerda, wherein a train-load of foodstuffs for Barcelona were destroyed and the Railway Station set on fire.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN AIR MAIL

MELBOURNE, April 21.

Mr. Lyons announced that Preliminary Anglo-Australian airmail service by flying boat will begin in July with a twice-weekly service both ways and will be increased to thrice-weekly service both ways by August. Mails for South and West Australia will be flown from Darwin direct instead of via Sydney as originally planned.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE

Japan's Final Bid To Subdue Chinese

HANKOW, April 21.

The biggest battle of the war hitherto is expected on the Linyi front, where the Japanese are preparing for what is regarded here as a final effort to subdue Chinese armed resistance. Between 200 to 300 thousand Chinese troops are being massed in this sector, whither the cream of the Chinese Army is marching day and night.

Meanwhile the Crack Kwangsi Divisions are rapidly marching for undisclosed destination preparatory to delivering a powerful thrust against the Japanese, when the zero hour of the Linyi battle strikes.

The Chinese military authorities emphasise that Chinese forces will continue to adopt mobile warfare tactics with large bodies of troops, indepently attacking the Japanese banks. The Chinese evacuation of Linyi is said to be a part of Chinese plan to avoid positional warfare.—Reuter.

CHINESE ADMIT LOSS OF LINYI

SHANGHAI, April 21.

The Chinese officially admit the loss of Linyi, the walled city southwest of Shantung, which was the first objective of the big Japanese offensive begun two days ago.—Reuter.

WELL-KNOWN POET DEAD

Sir Henry Newbolt, Author Of "Admirals All"

LONDON, April 21.

The death has occurred of the poet, Sir Henry Newbolt.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Henry C. H. Newbolt whose death is reported at the age of 75 was a well-known poet, author, and barrister, made his name with "Admirals All", stirring verse on naval themes. He also wrote "Drake's Drum" and fine poems on the war. He was knighted in 1915 "A New Study of English Poetry" was published in 1918, and "St. George's Day, and Other Poems").

BROADBENT'S GREAT PROGRESS

BASRA, April 21.

Broadbent arrived here, at 06-40 a.m., (B. S. T.) nonstop, from Jodhpur. He is now nearly three hours ahead of Miss Jean Batten's record. According to schedule Broadbent left for Athens, at 07-50 a.m.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. 'PLANES FOR BRITAIN

NEW YORK, April 21.

As much as 75 million dollar worth of British commitments could be undertaken by American aircraft industry for delivery within approximately a year, according to the "Wall Street Journal", which says that the figure is based on conservative estimate by the aircraft authorities. It is considered orders for this amount could be executed, without conflicting with orders on hand or the requirement programme.—Reuter.

Trouble In City Raises Its Head Again

(Continued from Page 1.)

J. J. Hospital, stood and looked on

A few minutes later, another man, believed to be a Postal clerk, was stabbed at Sandhurst Road, off Bhendy Bazaar. He is now lying in the J. J. Hospital.

Immediately afterwards, three persons who received knife wounds at Gurjer Street, Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road, and in a shop at Jail Road, Dongri, were removed to the hospital by the Dongri police.

By that time another man from Maharbouri was brought to the hospital with a slight knife-injury.

Soon after 6 p.m. the Dongri police-vans were seen passing along.

ARRESTS.

Half an hour later a number of people were arrested at the junction of Bhendy Bazar and Sandhurst Road, a police cordon was drawn around them and the arrested person were permitted to squat on the footpath till the police-van came.

Then more batches were arrested and the Dongri Police Station was buzzing with activity.

Roads were almost deserted and passengers in trams and buses thinned.

A few minutes later another man was stabbed at Masjid Bunder. On the way to the Congress Hospital the man succumbed to the injuries.

A few minutes later another man was stabbed at Chinchbunder Road. The students at the J. J. Hospital casualty ward kept pace with the work and people with minor injuries were disposed off within a short time and the Hospital did not present any appearance of any stray assaults in the city during the day.

THIN TRAFFIC.

By 8 o'clock although trams and buses were seen moving, traffic was comparatively scarce. Only police-vans were busy moving along Sandhurst Road, Mahommedally Road and the Dongri side.

At this time vans were kept in readiness at the Nagpada and Pydhonie stations.

POLICE "BANDOBUST".

At last look round the affected localities before the Curfew hour arrived, showed that almost all the shops with the exception of a few restaurants, were closed and the streets were deserted. Police pickets at street junctions were reinforced.

The Police Commissioner, Mr. Smith, placed himself as a sentry at the station gate at Dongri Police station and allowed only the police-vans and the officers. The back-yard of the stations was fully crowded by the arrested persons.

That part of Sandhurst Road, which ran through Dongri upto Bhendy Bazaar and a little further was completely deserted and only a few tea-shops were open

After 9 o'clock no more stray assault was reported and the scare that was raised for a moment seemed to have died down.

During this period, the Hon. Mr. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, toured the affected locality. Mr. Oscar H. Brown special Police Magistrate for riot cases, also toured the area.

TOTAL ARRESTS.

It was officially stated that 210 arrests were made between 3 p.m. and 8 p. m and all of them for breach of Commissioner's order banning lethal weapons or suspected "bad characters."

Out of the 210, arrest, 85 are stated to be from the Dongri section.

After 8 p. m. complete silence reigned over the city.

In other localities there was no sign of panic or scare.

Arrested Persons Removed To Worli Chawls

Due to congestion in Arthur Road Jail, some of the undertrial prisoners were removed on Thursday to Worli Chawls, which have been temporarily converted into lock-ups

RIOT [illegible] POLICE COURT

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Three claims amounting to fifty-five thousand rupees were filed today in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate by the relatives of three persons who died during the recent riot. They claimed these amounts as compensation due to the deaths of their relatives caused by the rioters.

The first petitioner Ramji Hiralal stated that his father Hiralal Lachman Mahajan was stabbed on April 17, by the rioters and he succumbed to his injuries the same night.

The deceased, who was doing business in milk had gone to collect dues from the customers when he was stabbed.

The petitioners claimed Rs. 25,000 as compensation for his benefit and on behalf of his younger brother, both of whom were depending on the deceased for their maintenance.

The next claim was by Narayan Fakira, who claimed Rs. 15,000. Deceased was a carpenter and used to earn about Rs. 50 a month.

A sum of Rs. 15,000 was claimed by a woman as compensation due to the death of her brother Barkya Raghoo, a mill labourer.

Over 1,400 Arrests

Last night 230 persons were arrested. Of these Nagpada section accounted for 12 arrests, Maharbavdi, 42, Pydhoni 18, Agripada 7, Princess Street 44, Dongri 50, Byculla 14, Lamington Road 45 and Palton Road 17. The total arrests since the beginning of the disturbance now comes to 1,427.

CINE-STUDIOS TO RESUME

Strikers Discharged

LONDON, April 21.

Work at the Gainsborough Studios will be resumed immediately. The strikers have been discharged. —Reuter.

Anglo-Italian Pact And Spanish Problem

PARIS, April 21.

The hope that the Anglo-Italian settlement will effect an amicable solution of the Spanish problem is expressed by the diplomatic correspondent of the Independent newspaper "Excelsior". The writer adds that the French Government must consider the security of its Pyrenean Frontier. France cannot rely on the arrangement to which she is not a contracting party to settle the conditions of evacuation of foreign volunteers fighting in Spain.—Reuter's Special.

Barne Not Playing

LONDON, April 21.

Another photograph is being taken of Barne's wrist. It is unlikely he will be able to play at least for a month. Team practises again at Lords to-morrow.—Reuter.

TOWARDS GREATER INDIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

Goan community. The Christians living outside Goa, earn money, bring it into Goa and have a roaring time of it.....To-day there is great commotion in Goa about rice. The Government is not to blame in this. This undesirable state arises out of the public taking improper advantage of the opportunity....

Anyone who is familiar with actual conditions in Goa will promptly repudiate these sentiments as coming from an individual without any title to speak on behalf of any class amongst the Goans. As a matter of fact, the Goan Christians have produced, since the days of that earliest Indian patriot, Francisco Luis Gomes, a number of men and women of whom we, Indians, ought to feel proud, not only because of their brilliant achievement in every sphere of activity in the world of intellect and action, but also because they have served their country under unfavourable conditions in foreign countries where to call yourself an Indian was equivalent to accepting the universal stigma of a slave country.

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Iqbal, The Man And His Poetry

(Continued from Page 14).

bears an indelible impress of both these teachers.

TRIP TO EUROPE

After graduation Iqbal started his career as Professor of History and Philosophy at the Oriental College, Lahore, and later on at the Government College itself, of which he was once a shining light as a student. But ever since the departure of Dr. Arnold from India, Iqbal constantly thought of proceeding to England for higher studies, and at last he succeeded in doing so in 1905 when he left Lahore on the 2nd of September with the best wishes of his friends and admirers.

In Europe he studied philosophy at Cambridge and produced his thesis, "The Development of Metaphysics in Persia", and got the Ph.D. degree from the Munich University, Germany. This book alone, which, by the way, has been written in flawless English, is enough to show his wonderful grasp of the subject on which he is writing. During his stay in Europe he qualified for law as well. He once acted as Arabic Professor in the absence on leave of Dr. Arnold, the permanent Professor of Arabic at the London University. In the middle of 1908. Iqbal returned to India with academic laurels and started his legal practice at Lahore.

Iqbal was a born poet and he started writing poetry from a very early age. At first his hearers were students, but soon the circle got wider and wider. In Urdu poetry he is the pupil of Mirza Fasih-ul-Mulk Dagh Dehlavi—"the last poet of Shahjehanabad", as Iqbal himself likes to call him: but in Persian poetry he received assistance from the late Moulana Ghulam Qadir Girami, a great Persian poet, who breathed his last only a few years ago. Iqbal at first used to take part in Urdu "moshairas", but he recited his first longer poem in 1899 at the annual gathering of the local Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, which successfully runs an orphanage. It was headed "Nala-e-Yatim" (Lamentation of the Orphan). This pathetic poem was read and re-read a number of times at the repeated requests of the audience many of whom had burst into tears. Such was the effect of this poem. From that time onwards it became a habit with Iqbal to compose a special poem every year for the annual gathering of the Anjuman, suited to the requirements of the times.

IQBAL AS A PATRIOT

During the period ending with his departure for Europe, Iqbal wrote a number of poems on natural scenes, as for instance, could glow-worm, the moon, childhood, the sun, the crescent, rose-flower, stars, evening, morning, Kashmir, etc., subjects on which our Urdu poets seldom wrote anything worth mentioning. From the large number of poems he has written on these subjects throughout his long career as a poet. Iqbal may rightly be called, like Wordsworth, a Poet of Nature. He also wrote several poems for the children including the famous "Parinde ki Faryad" (Lament of the caged bird). A few of the poems were elegies written on the death of such great personalities as "Mirza Ghalib", the greatest lyrical poet of the 19th century: "Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan", the founder of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh; "Hazrat Bilal", the first Muezzin of Islam: and "Dagh", the greatest lyrical poet after Ghalib. His most well-known songs entitled "Himala", "Hamara Des" (Our Country), "Hindustani bachchon ka git", (Song for Indian Children), "Nea Shivala" (New Temple), "Tarana-e-Hindi" (National Anthem of India), also belong to this period It is these poems which at once established a reputation for Iqbal as a poet of wonderful capabilities both for India and the entire Islamic world.

CHAMPION OF PAN-ISLAMISM

The years that followed Iqbal's return to his motherland, were full of political commotion and unrest for the entire world of Islam, as a result of which the Indian Mussalmans started taking an unusual interest in the affairs of their co-religionists abroad. Like other great leaders of the day, Iqbal also greatly fostered, by means of his poems, this feeling of extra-territoriality, otherwise known as Pan-Islamism. He did so out of love for the oppressed Arabs, the actual descendants of those who were once the torch-bearers of light during the dark ages of Europe. This growth of feeling was the direct result of the Italian invasion of Tripoli which the Indian Mussalmans rightly regarded as an act of brigandage, Iqbal wrote on that occasion several thrilling poems which can be favourably compared with the one written by Saadi when Baghdad was destroyed at the hands of Halaku Khan's hordes.

PAN-ISLAMISM DEFINED

During the Italo-Turkish and the Balkan Wars, Iqbal was known to be a champion of Pan-Islamism. But his Pan-Islamism was not of an aggressive kind, since it never aimed at inciting the Mussalmans of the world to unite and invade Christian countries. Once he explained his Pan-Islamism at a public meeting at Delhi, and here I give a verbatim translation of his Urdu speech:

"I confess to be a Pan-Islamist, I believe that my community has a bright future before it; the mission for which Islam came into this world will ultimately be fulfilled, the world will be purged of infidelity and the worship of false gods, and the true soul of Islam will be triumphant. I convey the same message to the Mussalmans through my poems and I want to see the same spirit in my co-religionists as once pervaded the early followers of Islam, who, in spite of their wealth, never hankered after this mortal world. I am in the habit of visiting the graves and tombs of saints and only the other day I visited the tomb of Sultan Nizamuddin Aulia. I have recently seen the words "Al-Mulko Lil-Lahe" (the country belongs to Him) inscribed on a grave in the royal graveyard. This is the religious spirit which was manifest among the Mussalmans when they were kings and emperors. I do not despair of the community or the religion which believes in this principle that "the whole earth belongs to God and none else. This is the kind of Pan-Islamism which I preach and which we all ought to preach."

HIS LOVE FOR INDIA

Although Iqbal was not a believer in narrow nationalism or patriotism which is limited to the confines of one's own country or one's own community or nation—on the contrary he regarded these things as dangerous for the free growth of nations and holds them responsible for the present-day rivalry and territorial wars among the nations of the world—yet true son of the soil as he is, he feels extremely sore when he finds that his country of birth—"the best in the world"—is ridden with all sorts of communal strifes and quarrels, and like a true patriot he exhorts the Indians not to commit national suicide.

AGAINST MODERN CIVILISATION

Iqbal was much against modern civilization and all that is connoted by this term. He admits that this civilisation is no doubt "dazzling", but its jewels are not real; they are no better than "broken shells". He regards Western democracy as "autocracy in disguise", "legislative bodies, reforms and rights" as "sweet narcotics" and discussions of assemblies as "a camouflage of capitalists". He is equally angry with the Maulavis, the Pandits and "the old men of the Church" on the ground that they have stood between the Creator and the created and do not allow the latter to come in direct contact with the former without their intercession. He calls the so-called religious men of the day by the nick-name of "Attendants or grave-diggers". Similarly he is sympathetic towards the peasants and the labourers as against capitalists and preaches that "the blood of a King is as red as that of a poor labourer", but is disgusted with the treatment meted out to them by the capitalists in so-called democratic countries of the West.

POET OF ISLAM

For the last several years Iqbal had been writing exclusively for the Musalmans, not only of India but of the entire Islamic world, and this is one of the reasons why he had taken to writing in Persian, the language of the cultured Mussalmans all over the world. His recent Urdu works "Bal-e-Jibril" and "Zarb-e-Kilim" and his Persian works "Jawed Namah" and "Musafir" all have been written with one purpose, viz., that of bringing about a religious awakening in, and ennobling the lives of, the Mussalmans so that they may become "vicegerents of God on earth" and "the best among the nations of the world" in the real sense of the term. To achieve this ideal Iqbal exhorts them "to hold fast to the religion of Muhamad", "to re-learn the lessons of truth, justice and courage", for, as he assures them, a higher destiny awaits them and they will again be required "to lead the world" as in days of yore, "with the weapons of firm conviction and world-conquering love", "to have full trust in God", to develop inner light, ardour and poverty, "weapons with which the early Mussalmans overthrew the powerful kingdoms of the Kaiser and the Kisra", and to discover new worlds and new spheres of activity for themselves.

POET OF HUMANITY

Iqbal recently entered into a much bigger field; from the poet of Islam he grew into a poet of humanity. In his "Payam-e-Mashriq" he speaks to the West as a representative of the East, and brings into relief such of the qualities as go to make man and society really virile from the moral and cultural view-point. His aim in writing this book is simply to inspire the whole of humanity, instead of any particular community, to a higher destiny than is the case to-day, so that a better race of men may be created. He addresses the West because, in his opinion, it stands in need of greater assistance and guidance than any other nation in the world. He wants to create an outlook on life able to transcend differences of caste, creed and colour as well as the differences based on geographical limitations which have made nations so narrow-minded and selfish. He, therefore calls upon nations to help in each other's woes and not to stand aside when there is a big conflagration. He says: "You see this war from the edges of the battlefield; you should plunge into it and die fighting so that you may attain ever-lasting life." He emphasises the need for creating ardour in the heart, for "if it is devoid of sympathy it is not a heart but a heap of clay", and exhorts mankind in general "to seek one, to see one and to become one". He teaches humanity "to plunge into the sea and to fight with the waves because perpetual life lies hidden in strenuous struggle only."

"FULL OF LOVE FOR HIS COUNTRY"

PATNA, April 21.

In the Bihar Assembly to-day after lunch, Mr. Yunus moved a condolence resolution on the death of Sir Mohammad Iqbal and paid glowing tributes to his memory.

The Prime Minister and Mr. C. P. N. Sinha, Opposition Leader, joined in the sentiments expressed by the mover and remarked that Sir Mohammad Iqbal was a man whose heart was full of love for the country he lived in.

The Hon. Speaker also associated with the mover's remarks and the resolution was passed, all standing.—United Press.

JAWAHAR'S TRIBUTE TO IQBAL'S MEMORY

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following message on the death of Sir Mohammed Iqbal:—

"I have learnt with deep sorrow of Sir Mohammad Iqbal's death. Only a short while ago I had the privilege of having a long discussion with him as he lay on his sick bed and his keen intelligence and love of freedom impressed me greatly. By his death India loses a bright and scintillating star. But his great poem will keep his memory fresh in the memory of the coming generation and inspire them."—United Press.

"POLITICAL GENIUS OF HIGH ORDER"

Lahore High Court Bar Tributes

LAHORE, April 21.

References were made to-day at a joint meeting of the Judges and members of the High Court Bar, to the memory of Sir Mohammad Iqbal.

Mr. Jagannath, President of the High Court Bar, said:—

"Sir Mohammad Iqbal had political genius of high order. His poems in Urdu and Persian will continue to be a source of delight for all times to come. He was a philosopher of international repute".

Sir Addison, Acting Chief Justice, said:—

"His warmth of heart and humanity with all greatness which he succeeded so well in instilling in the beautiful language of his poems, gave him universality of appeal which surmounted the barriers of race, community and religion. With his political ideas we have nothing to do, but the Punjab to-day mourns the death of a distinguished member of legal profession and a great poet whose name will live through ages".—United Press.

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE

"His Imperishable Genius Will Shine Through The Ages"

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.): April 21.

The following message of condolence has been sent by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the family of late Sir Mohamed Iqbal:—

"Though earth may enshrine the precious dust of Iqbal's body, his imperishable genius will shine through the ages in undimmed beauty and splendour. My profound homage to his memory."

HYDARI'S MESSAGE.

Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari sent the following telegram:—

"Heard the news of Sir M. Iqbal's death with deepest sorrow. One of the greatest figures of our history in recent times has passed away and I have lost one dearest personal friend."

TROUBLE IN COPPER MINE

Alleged Assault On Workers Leads To Call For Strike

GHATSILA: April 21.

For the last few months discontent had been brewing among the workers of the Mosabani Copper Mines over long-standing grievances. The workers have represented to the Management various disabilities under which they have to labour but so far without any effect.

It is alleged that yesterday the Engineer, Mr. Brown Low, assaulted a worker, named Murugesan, without any provocation whatsoever and dismissed another worker, Ratnam, summarily.

HEADING FOR STRIKE.

These latter incidents are said to have intensified the discontent of the workers and goaded them to suspend their work as a protest against the many grievances. The men stayed underground till midnight when Labour leaders, Prof. Abdul Bari and Messrs. Mukundlal Sircar, Jatin Mitra, Naren Paul and Firoze Khan came down to this place from Jamshedpur to support the miners' cause.

Following the advice tendered by the Labour leaders, the strikers evacuated the mines.

A public meeting of the workers was held this morning, when over 5,000 workers were present. Resolutions were passed supporting the strike and asking all the workers to abstain from work till a satisfactory settlement was arrived at.

The state of affairs prevalent in the mines and the present situation have been communicated to the Government of Bihar, the Labour representative in the Bihar Assembly and Deputy Commissioner.

The men are firm but peaceful. —United Press.

SIKAR PUBLIC PROTEST

Demand For Withdrawal Of Jaipur Police And Military

The Secretary of the Public Committee, Sikar, wires:—

The report about the proposed arrest of Rao Raja Bahadur of Sikar by the Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur spread like wild fire in Shekhawati and the people in jathas of hundreds are pouring in to the city from all parts Rajputana to protest against the Jaipur Government's action. The hartal continues. There have been some instances of looting and incendiarism. A mass meeting to condemn the action of the authorities was held and a committee was appointed to form a deputation to lay before authorities their legitimate demands which are as follows: Withdrawal of Jaipur police and military forces from Sikar; the immediate removal of Captain Webb and Sir S. M. Bapna and the restoration of all hereditary and administrative rights to Rao Raja.

No Breach Of Public Peace

Madras Govt.'s Plea For Withdrawal Of Order On Madura Mill Manager

MADRAS, April 21.

The Madras Government, in the course of an order just issued, say: "An application will be made to the Additional District Magistrate, Madura, to withdraw the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. passed by him on Mr. J. Doak, General Manager, Madura Mills Ltd. on April 19, restraining him from opening the Mills on ground of breach of public peace and tranquility, since the Management have agreed to abide by the award of the Arbitration Officer just appointed by Government and since they have consented to take all men back to work pending submission of the report by the Arbitration Officer."

Government have appointed Mr. D. N. Strathie, I.C.S. to be Arbitrator to enquire and give his award on the question of wages and reduction of the night running

It may be recalled that following a lock-out in the Madura Mills about 12,000 workers went on strike and the Management had closed the Mills for the past three months. A few days back the Management announced that the Mills would be opened on certain conditions which debarred nearly 3,000 workers from returning to work.

Apprehending breach of peace the Magistrate served an order under Section 144 on the Manager restraining him from opening the Mills.—United Press.

MAHATMAJI IN DELHI

(By Z. A.)

On the 14th of April 1938, alighted a man of outstanding position and great personality in Delhi. It was evening. The sun has just set in. The glow and azure horizon of the West was looking fine and beautiful. With joy and pleasure we saw a thin and lean figure with emaciated face emrge out of the train. A saint or a superman! This humble and meek figure stood like a hero in the midst of a sea of humanity A man of poor physique, not virile and manly, yet had something of iron in him, something like an impregnable rock, unshaken by a tornado and unconquerable by physical powers. An embodiment of simplicity, with only a loin-cloth and bare body, like a "naked faqir" he had a regality and majesty in him which extracted reverence and homage from others.

He was simple, calm and serene, with deep and penetrating eyes, which had the power of probing into the recesses of heart. He had a clear and smooth voice. His limpid expression and polished periods had a magic charm and unique magnetism. Every one who came under its touch was spell-bound and won over. Sincerity, honesty and integrity marked the man. Faith and indomitable will were his bulwarks. In his individualism were sacrifice and suffering. He was made of the same stuff of which martyrs were made. I mean the Mahatma—loved by all and hated by none.

From station, Gandhiji was taken to the Harijan Colony—the home of the poor and the depressed He loved to have the company of the underfed and underclothed, whose spokesman and mouthpiece he is. He passed his night peacefully in that Colony.

Next day, at about 11 a. m. that apostle of non-violence entered the Viceregal Lodge, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Mahadeo Desai. There Gandhiji had a free exchange of views with the Viceroy on various aspects of Indian political problems. Both had a frank, friendly and heart-to-heart talk which lasted for about an hour and half. It is understood that the talk generally centred round the Federation and the future working of the constitution. The Viceroy, who is now proceeding to England is eager to gather first hand informations of the Dictator of the Congress to put them before the British Cabinet

The Gandhi-Linlithgow talk has caused a great stir and sensation in the official as well as non-official circles. They think that these discussions of the two important personalities are not meaningless and barren They may bear some fruit in the near future. They may be a stepping-stone to a change of policy and a change of heart. They may lead to a better and congenial understanding between the ruler and the ruled, between England and India. We may look for a healthy change in the working of the Government of India Act, which may then receive the co-operation of the Congress and other radical parties. It is just possible that the Congress people may accept the change and run the Constitution (Federation) as they are running in the provinces. The States may also join in its working and the members of the Federal units, thus paving the way for a new era in the constitutional history of India.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN E. BENGAL

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A severe cyclone swept over a number of towns and villages in East Bengal districts yesterday afternoon

Among these Tangail Sub-Division of Mymensingh District was the worst sufferer where houses were blown down, trees uprooted and telegraph wires snapped.

A boy of ten who along with his mother was under a house razed to the ground, died instantaneously. The mother who received serious injuries, is lying in a precarious condition.

During the cyclone a fire broke out in a house as a result of which one girl was burnt to death.

Similar reports are pouring in from other places also. A number of boats are also reported to have sunk in the Padma, Gorai and Brahmaputra rivers.—United Press.

BHAVNAGAR ELECTRICITY DISPUTE

Amicable Settlement

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR: April 21.

The adjourned triangular conference between Mr. Anantrai Pattani, the Directors of the Godhra Electricity Company and the representatives of the Electricity Consumers' Association lasted three hours yesterday evening at Anantwadi.

The Company's Director apologised to the public, if, by words, written or spoken, the Company had offended its feeling. The Company recognized the Association by letter.

An amicable settlement has been reached of a long-standing fight. The Electricity Campaign lasted for seven weeks and resulted in great popular victory.

NO COMMUNALISM IN CLOVE BOYCOTT.

A. R. Mitha's Appeal To Merchants To Help Congress

Mr. Abdul Raheman Mitha has issued the following appeal to clove Merchants:—

The question involved in the boycott of cloves is a question of the long acquired rights and privileges of the Indian traders in Zanzibar, and as a matter of fact a very large percentage of the traders concerned are Muslims.

ONLY WEAPON.

The Indian National Congress—the national organisation of India has organised the present boycott because the Zanzibar Government has by passing a decree deprived the Indian traders, Hindus and Muslims alike, of their legitimate trade and have placed it in the hands of a European-controlled concern.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S DUTY.

The boycott of cloves has been organised by the Congress, only with the object of forcing the Zanzibar Government to respect Indian traders' rights, and it is the duty of all the organisations in the country to make it effective. I wonder, why the Muslim League is not yet moving in the matter. I hope the fact that the trade and prosperity of a large number of Muslim merchants are effected by the Clove Decree, will at least wake up the Muslim League to its duty in the matter.

I am glad to find that the dock workers in Bombay have responded to the call of the Congress and have refused to touch the clove bags. Their example should be followed by the merchants and the general public.

BOYCOTT MUST CONTINUE

It is reported that the Zanzibar Government is reconsidering its attitude towards the Clove Decrees, but it is only our intensified boycott of cloves all over the country that will compel the Zanzibar Government to annul the decree and restore their old rights to the Indian traders.

I place my services as a volunteer at the disposal of the Congress for any action in this behalf and I am sure that many others will follow and will respond to the crying call of our countrymen in Zanzibar who have made Zanzibar prosperous.

Will the nation awake to its duty?

Viceroy at Races

PESHAWAR, April 21.

H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by the Governor and Lady Cunningham attended the Gymkhana Race Meeting here this evening.—A.P.

King To Visit India In 1940

Inauguration Of Federation Likely

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The possibility of the King-Emperor visiting India in 1940 to inaugurate Federation in person is now being envisaged in responsible quarters—writes a special correspondent in the "Sunday Times."

The fact that the Marquess of Linlithgow, the Viceroy, and three Governors—Sir H. Haig, of the United Provinces, Sir Lancelot Graham of Sind and Sir John Subback of Orissa have arranged to take their leave this summer is an indication of rapid progress in the autonomous provinces towards reaching the normal in self-government, and of the confidence felt in high places that India is not in danger of troubles of other kind.

Their presence here in London together—even though it may not be by design—will give the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister the opportunity of discussing the constitutional progress with them.

Next year should bring the final stage in the preparations for inaugurating the Federal Scheme, and though it is too early to make a confident forecast, there is reason to hope that the provisional date of 1940 may be possible. When Lord Linlithgow is in England, the negotiations with the Princes will have been pursued further, and a clearer view may be possible of further development.—United Press.

TRAVANCORE DELEGATION

To Visit Bombay

The Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, writes:—

The Travancore delegation that has done such splendid work in Madras is expected to visit Bombay shortly on the same mission. On account of the recent disturbances in the city, they have been advised to postpone their visit for sometime. They are likely to arrive in Bombay about the first week of May Preparations are being made by the Indian Civil Liberties Union in conjunction with Mr. K. F. Nariman to give them a public reception that Bombay may have an opportunity to hear of the conditions that obtain in the Southern States. This is the first time that delegates from any of the Southern States have come to Bombay in a body to present their problems Trouble has started again in Mysore and gives every promise of assuming serious proportions. All is not quiet in the sister State of Cochin. There is a large South Indian population in Bombay City very much interested in knowing how their brothers and sisters at home are valiantly carrying on the brave fight for civil liberties and responsible government.

RICH ASSAMESE TEA PLANTER DEAD

(From Our Special Correspondent).

TEZPUR, April 21.

The death has occurred, to-day at Calcutta of Sivaprasad Barua, the richest Assamese owner of about 20 large tea estates in Upper Assam.

He was the first publisher of a daily newspaper in Assam and a great donor and philanthropist the province ever produced. He was conferred the title of Rai Bahadur in recognition of his services in Assam.

In his death Assam lost one of her greatest industrialists.

COULDN'T SLEEP FOR STOMACH TROUBLE

If you have difficulty in sleeping, the experience of Mrs. A. B. will help you. For years this lady did not know what a good night's rest was. Night after night her stomach nagged pitilessly and drove sleep away. So-called "remedies" proved useless. Nothing relieved her until she took Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

Then, what a change! This famous stomach remedy got to the root of the trouble. It soothed the inflamed stomach walls, drove out excess wind, counteracted acidity. Stomach pains went. Sound refreshing sleep returned.

If *you* sleep badly, don't take harmful drugs, don't waste money on unproven remedies. Put your stomach right. Simply get a bottle of the original MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder with the "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" signature on the carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton. Then take the powder regularly. You will sleep well because you have made your stomach clean and sweet and healthy. Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

Assembly Questions

No Rebate On Land Revenue

Morarji Desai On Khatidar's Grievances

Replying to short-notice questions by Mr. R. N. Mandalik, Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai the Revenue Minister, stated in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday that it was a fact that no rebate on land revenue had been granted for the year 1937-38 to Karjat Taluka in Kolaba District. It was true that rebate was granted during the past four years. A rebate of two annas in the rupee had been granted to all other re-revised Talukas in the District.

A representation protesting against the non-grant of rebate had been received by Government from the Kolaba District Congress Committee and the Karjat Taluka Congress Committee.

Mr. Mandalik: What do the Government propose to do to redress the grievances of the Khatedars of the Karjat Taluka?

Minister: Government have very carefully considered the whole matter. The difficulty is that the price statistics compiled by the Collectors were not meant to stand a strain of this character, and it is possible that they are not absolutely correct. They are, however, the only evidence before Government, and in the circumstances Government must accept and act upon them. A careful enquiry has been undertaken with a view to securing correct statistics in future; but so far as the present year is concerned the matter must be regarded as closed.

LABOURERS AND WORKS.

Replying to other short notice questions by Mr. Waman Mukadam, the Revenue Minister stated that there were six works carried out departmentally continually during the whole year. Labourers employed in the first five works were paid, individually, daily wages at current rates on muster rolls, or by piece-work. Those employed on plantation work were paid at Rs. 6 per acre, upto 31st March 1938, but as complaints were received that the rates paid on the plantation works were low, it was now proposed to fix them in such a way that the labourer would get full daily wages at current rates. It was also proposed to pay the labourers individually and not through a labour leader. The labourers were paid on the spot by the Range Forest Officers, or by the Round Officers. Twice the Labourers were asked to g to Godhra to receive their payments. The Range Forest Officer in question had been warned for his failure to make payments on the spot in accordance with standing orders.

SARLADEVI IN RANGOON

RANGOON, (By Air Mail.)

Sreemati Sarladevi, a well-known Congress worker of the United Provinces, is now in Rangoon.

The object of her visit to Burma is to secure funds for the Gandhi Kanya Vidyalaya, an educational institution in Cawnpore for girls.

Sreemati Sarladevi proposes to visit several important towns of Burma in connection with her mission.—A. P.

HITCH IN ACCOUNT OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

SHILLONG, April 19.

An unpleasant incident marred the second day's proceedings of the All-India Audit and Account Officers' Conference which began here yesterday. When 'Bande-mataram' was being sung, the whole audience stood up, but two Muslim members kept sitting.

This drew forth strong comments from the President, Mr. U. N. Sen, who said that whatever might these gentlemen had to say in support of their conduct, it was customary everywhere for everyone irrespective of caste, creed or official position to rise from their seats when 'Bande Mataram' was sung, this being honoured as the national song in India.

He referred to a somewhat similar function held in Bengal where Sir Earnest Burdon, Audit General of India himself stood up from his seat when 'Vande Mataram's was being sung.

One of these Muslim gentlemen said that the song had not been accepted as the national song and he could not honour it until it had been so accepted.

One Bengal delegate promptly retorted, saying that it had already been done.

The incident, seemed, agitated the minds of many members who rose to speak but the President stopped any further discussion on the matter.—United Press.

Taluqdars Warn U. P. Govt.

Will Resist Measures That Would Jeopardise Their Existence

LUCKNOW, April 20.

At a general meeting of the British Indian Association, held here yesterday, the Taluqdars of Oudh considered the proposals of the U. P. Government regarding tenancy and revenue legislation and passed a resolution making it plain to the Government that they were not opposed to any legislation which might lead to the prosperity of the tenantry but they would resist such measures as were directed against their existence and had nothing to do with the welfare of the tenantry.

About 121 Taluqdars attended the meeting which elected 27 members to the Executive Committee.—A. P.

ABOLISH MALGUZARI SYSTEM

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA: (By Mail).

Speeches were delivered at the Socialist Chowk here yesterday night by Mr. Vinayak Rao Bhuskute, the President of the C. P. Kisan Conference and Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Jt. Secretary All-India Kisan Sabha. Mr. J. M. Deshmukh, the local labour and kisan leader, presided.

At the outset Mr. Yagnik condemned the whole system of land taxation in India as grossly inequitous. Contrary to the system of income-tax applied to all non-agrarian persons; the land tax was imposed on the vast population of Kisans, irrespective of any profit or loss accruing from the year's operations.

In the Central Provinces moreover they had the Malguzari system which imposed a double bond of slavery on the Kisans. The speaker, tracing the history of the system stressed two points: Firstly, that during the fifties of the last century British Government appointed any old or new persons, prepared to do the job, as collectors of land revenue, when it took over the administration from the Scindia Government; and secondly, that it was only after the lapse of 20 years or more that the British rulers invested the original revenue-farmers with proprietary rights over land, tanks, trees waste lands, river basins and jungles in the villages—rights which always belonged, according to ancient custom, to the tillers of the soil.

Continuing Mr. Yagnik said that the Malguzars were not only awarded 40-45 per cent. of the revenue dues but were given other vast and unlimited powers which enabled them to bleed the Kisans white and enrich their coffers. There was only one solution of the problem to scrap the Sanads of the Malguzars, who had imposed chains of economic serfdom and political slavery on the millions of Kisans in the province.

In conclusion the speaker appealed to all Congressmen to help the Kisan struggle for snapping their bonds of slavery and requested patriotic Malguzars to relinquish their archaic rights.

Mr. Vinayakrao Bhuskute then spoke of the urgent necessity of cancelling the debts of the Kisans. He further stressed the necessity of organising Kisan Sabhas to fight unflinchingly for securing the rights of the Kisans and to simultaneously strengthen the left forces within the National Congress. Let us carry on the fight on all fronts, he said till the Congress is induced to accept the Kisan Charter of Rights and is converted into a real united front of all anti-Imperialist forces.

D. P. Misra's Appeal Upheld

JUBBULPORE, April 20.

An appeal on behalf of Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra, Minister for Local Self-Government, Central Provinces and Berar, on the main ground that the case against him was not triable by the Court of the Sub-Judge and was exclusively triable by the Court of Small Causes, as the claim in suit was of a small cause nature, being one for money, was upheld by Mr. S. A. M. Jaffry, Extra-Additional Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore, who set aside the judgment and decree of the Lower Court.

The plaint was returned for presentation to the proper Court and has now been filed before Mr. Mudaliar, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Jubbulpore.—United Press.

The Government have renewed for a further period upto August 31, 1938 the direction superseding the Madhupur Municipality and appointed Mr. R. K. Chatterjee to perform all duties of the Commissioner of the said municipality.

BOMBAY SHARE BAZAR

(Continued from Page 6.)

new election to the Board while any other member of the Association, not already a member of the Board is forced to send in his nomination duly signed by two members fifteen days before the day of election. There is no reason why there should be an exception for the members of the Board from sending in such nomination papers. It is essential that each and every member who wants to stand for election as a member of the Board whether elected previously as a member of the Board or not should send in his nomination duly signed within the time prescribed which should be common to all. In the East India Cotton Association Limited the routine is that every member should send in his nomination. Such a rule therefore should not receive the sanction of Government.

Rule 73 also is on the lines of Rule 72 and necessary changes should be made so that every member standing for election to the Board has to observe uniform rules without any distinction.

Election To The Board

Rule 74 prevents new members from standing for election to the Board. There is no such restriction placed on new members of the East India Cotton Association.

According to Rule 78 (c), at the time of the election of the members of the Board every member is to give one vote to each candidate but sixteen must be given. The principle of one vote to each candidate is all right, but to enforce the voter to give sixteen votes to sixteen candidates is rather too much. The voter must have right to vote for as many smaller number of candidates as he may deem fit.

Rule 83 (b) relates to the co-option of members on the Board and is a very dangerous one. It empowers those present at the meeting of the Board to co-opt any member of the Association to make a quorum whenever the requisite quorum is not present. It may be pointed out that it is the responsibility and the duty of every elected director to be present and more especially whenever there is a matter of urgency or importance. There cannot be under any circumstances any power to the members of the Board to co-opt any member of the Association to make up the quorum. A meeting of the Board when there can be no quorum should and must be adjourned so often until the quorum is formed.

Business By Circular

Rule 87 (b) is against the established principle that whenever a resolution is to be passed by circular it must be passed by unanimous approval of all Directors present in Bombay. This rule 87 (b) makes the resolution by circular legal even if it has no unanimous approval. The principle is that a member who may not approve of the resolution mentioned in the circular, if at a meeting, may be able to convert his colleagues to his side and, therefore, any resolution by circular should be by unanimous approval.

Closing The Market

Rule 90 (a) 5 (i) gives power to the authorities of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to close the market for 24 hours for reasons to be recorded and for a further period with the previous consent of Government. The position of Government at such times will become awkward. The authorities of the said Association, whenever they will close the market for a day, will approach Government and advise them to close the market for a longer period on the plea that otherwise a crisis will result for which Government will be responsible. Under these circumstances Government will be obliged to accept their advice. Therefore, there should not be any such burden on Government. If necessary there may be a right to the Board to close the market for three days instead of one. But afterwards the market should automatically open.

Rule 90 (b) is an extraordinary rule. By this rule the ordinary right of the General Body of the Association to rescind or alter or vary any resolution passed by the Board is taken away. The right of the General Body should always be there and therefore this rule should not be sanctioned by Government.

Arbitration Procedure

Rule 99 empowers the Board to appoint two sub-committees, one the Arbitration Committee and the other the Defaulters' Committee. Under Rule 103 the Arbitration Committee will consist of sixteen members and under Rule 104 all disputes are to be referred to the Arbitration Committee. The disputant has no right to appoint his own Arbitrator, but the Arbitration Committee is empowered to appoint two arbitrators from amongst the sixteen members appointed by the Board. This does not seem to be just and fair, and the right of appointing an arbitrator should be given to the disputant on the lines of the East India Cotton Association.

Under Rule 109 (a) the party to a dispute who is dis-satisfied with any award of the appointed arbitrators has a right to appeal to the Arbitration Committee and then if the disputant is still dissatisfied he has a right to appeal to the Board. According to this procedure there are two appeals—one to the Arbitration Committee and the other to the Board. This procedure is rather too lengthy and there should not be any intermediary appeal to the Arbitration Committee but the appeal should go directly to the Board from the first arbitration, on the lines of the East India Cotton Association.

Defaulting Member

According to Rule 121 (b) a member, who has been declared defaulter, shall have to execute and deliver to the trustees of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association a Deed of Assignment of his property in the form in Appendix L. According to Rule 124 (b) all the assets of the defaulter shall be first distributed up to sixteen annas amongst the creditor members of the Association. This rule is very unjust and unfair from the public point of view. What happens to the customers of a defaulting member, who may have to receive their cash deposits as well as profit from the defaulting member? According to the present rules a customer does not get anything unless and until the creditor members of the Association get sixteen annas in the rupee. This is quite unfair to the customer and the public. Further this rule seems 'ultra vires' because the right of taking possession of the property is vested by law in the Insolvency Court and all the creditors should be treated equally with 'pro rata' distribution. Government should carefully consider from legal as well as public point of view as to how far this rule should be sanctioned.

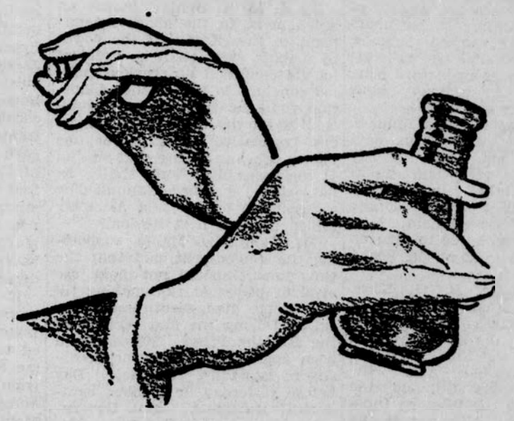
Rule 149 (e) is similar to Rule 83 (b) and deserves the same fate as that.

A Right Of The Public

Rule 159 (b) takes away the ordinary right of the public by not allowing them to take advantage of the facilities offered by the recognized institution. It is a common principle that whenever an institution is recognized or holds a monopoly from Government such an institution should not debar any member of the public from taking advantage of the facilities offered by that institution. The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has already made use of the powers under its present Rule 180 (b) (which is the same as Rule 159 (b) as submitted) and have instructed their members not to do any business directly or indirectly with the members of the New Exchange at present in existence except under pain of penalty. The result is that not only the members of the New Exchange but also the public who desire to deal through them are debarred from taking advantage of the facilities offered by the Native Share and Stock Broikers' Association, the only recognized institution at present in Bombay. By this a large amount of capital belonging to the members of the New Exchange and their clients is prevented from being invested and this has affected adversely the public as also the investment market. It may, therefore, be pointed out that the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association having Government recognition should not be vested with such powers amounting to coercion.

Under Rule 170 (e) the contract note is made void in case the brokerage charges mentioned therein are less than the rates prescribed by the Association. Any contract note given to a customer must and should be made valid more specially when the mistake lies on the part of the broker in charging a smaller amount of brokerage. This rule should not therefore be sanctioned by Government.

No more *feverish* diseases



KALZANA builds up resistance against infectious diseases

KALZANA is obtainable from all Chemists and Bazars.

Malaria and other feverish diseases attack weak people more easily than strong people. Strength is nothing more than a sufficient amount of strength-giving substances in the body. Too little of such substances means weakness. Weakness means something more—you become an easy prey to malaria and other feverish diseases. Kalzana, the mineral food for better health, contains all the strength-giving materials which will make your body strong. Kalzana protects you against infectious diseases, such as malaria. Kalzana makes you thoroughly strong, so that you can enjoy undisturbed life to the full.

"I was frequently suffering from headaches, muscular fatigue and other ailments, but after trying Kalzana my many ills disappeared like magic. I am an entirely new man now, thanks to Kalzana—the mineral food for better health—which gives me radiant health and vitality,"

writes Mr. C. K. S., of Ipoh, F.M.S.

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

GEORGE MISSES THE BULL

King George's first public speech was at the opening of a new rifle range at the Houses of Parliament on March 17. He concluded by saying "I shall declare the range open by firing the first shot, and I will try my best to obtain a bull's-eye." the bull.—Cavalcade.

Ahmedabad Congressmen Support Mansa Struggle

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

Messrs Thakore Prasad Pandya, Champaklal Bhatt, (Member G. P. C. C.), Awantilal Harilal Trivedi, Surya Dutt, J. Bhatt, Niranjan Pathak, C. T. Daru, Dashrat Thaker, Arun Davetia and others have issued the following appeal:

HELP TO MANSA FARMERS

"We, the rank and file of the Indian National Congress in Gujarat heartily express in the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru our unflinching support sympathy and solidarity in the cause of the farmers of Mansa. We take this opportunity to appeal to the rank and file of the Congress to support them in every possible way Should the support come from the Congress rank and file, we are confident that the Mansa farmers would come out triumphant. As signatories to this appeal we place our active services at the disposal of the Mansa Khedut Committee. In doing so, we shall be acting as rank and file members of the Congress. Rightly some citizens and Congressmen of Ahmedabad have moved in the right direction of expressing their sympathy to the farmers' struggle in Mansa.

MR. JAMES KLUGMANN IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 20.

Mr. James Klugmann, Secretary, World Students Association, Paris, who is now in India, visiting important centres of Indian student movement, will arrive here on April 23 from Calcutta and stay till April 25 in order to acquaint himself with the student movement of South India

Mr. Klugmann is now leading an international students delegation to China, which has been organised by the World Students Association as part of the campaign in support of the youth of China, to convey to the Chinese students the active solidarity of students throughout the world in their struggle for the independence of their country, to investigate thoroughly the present condition of Chinese students and to make the results of the investigation widely known on their return.—United Press.

Mr C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M. L. A. (Central), President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, has issued an appeal to all merchants, Congressmen and Congress Committees to observe April 24 as "Clove Boycott Day".

Premier Kher's Challenge To Opposition

The Bombay Legislative Assembly met on Thursday with the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker, in the chair

Before the House resumed consideration of the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, the Speaker said that he wished to ascertain the views of the House regarding longer hours of session. He wanted to know whether members would be willing to sit from 12 noon to 8 p.m., with a break of half an hour every two hours and a half.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, said that the members had already been sitting for weeks and weeks and it would not be fair that they should be asked to work for longer hours also. Government, he suggested, should agree to take up the less urgent work at the Poona session.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, pointed out that the Bills which Government contemplated to introduce in the House, namely, the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the Village Panchayats Bill and the Bill relating to the Western India Turf Club were all urgent and could not be postponed.

Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta considered that the suggestion of the Speaker implied censure of the Opposition.

The Speaker repudiating the suggestion observed that what he had proposed was merely based on the convenience of both sides of the House. The House had been in session for a long time now and more than once, the members had expressed a desire that it should conclude as early as possible.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the alternative of sitting for longer hours every day did not appeal to him because that would deteriorate the quality of work.

The Prime Minister observed that evidently Mr. Mehta did not want the eight-hour day in his own case. The views expressed by Mr. Mehta were not the same as of the mofussil members most of whom were anxious to return to their places as they had already been sitting for a long time. Besides the elections to local boards were pending in some districts. He did not think that the work would deteriorate in quality if the House sat a little longer every day.

The matter was dropped at this stage as the Speaker would refer to it again in the course of the day.

DEFINITION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Further consideration of the Bill was then taken up.

The House had before it the amendment of Mr. J. G. More who wished to include every Municipality without restriction in the definition of a local authority, if that Municipality was spending more than Rs. 50,000 on education annually.

The Prime Minister opposed the amendment. He said that in the Select Committee this provision was added, while originally Government extended the definition to all municipalities which were authorised by the Provincial Government to manage their own schools. The effect of Mr. More's amendment would be that every Municipality, regardless of the way in which it managed its affairs, would automatically become a local authority if it spent not less than Rs. 50,000 annually on Primary Education That would not fit in with the scheme of the Bill.

He, however, agreed to accept the amendment if it were so modified as to conform to its original form before it went to the select Committee. The clause as amended according to the Premier's suggestion would read:

"Local authority means (1) a district local board, or (2) a municipality which is authorised by the Provincial Government to manage its own schools."

Mr More said that he accepted the amendment "reluctantly"

The amended amendment was put to vote and carried.

MR. MANDALIK'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. N. Mandalik moved an amendment to the effect that rules made by the Government under the Act should be approved by the Legislature. In commending the amendment to the House he stated that while Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. M. D. Gilder were members of the Legislative Council they had vehemently opposed to the Government taking over the rule-making power. Now they seemed to have changed their views. He could not understand why Government should object the rules being approved by the Legislature, especially when they knew that they had a clear majority in the House.

On enquiry from Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as to what would happen to two similar amendments tabled by himself and Mr. More, when the amendment before the House was disposed of, the Speaker stated that they would be barred.

In view of this view of the Speaker, Mr. Mandalik who had asked leave to withdraw his amendment did not press, but withdraw his request for leave.

SIR A. M. K. DEHLAVI'S AMENDMENT.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi moved an amendment to the above amendment to the effect that the power to making rules shall be "subject to the condition of previous publication and to the further condition that the rules so made shall be laid on the table of the Bombay Legislative Assembly for one month previous to the next session of the Assembly, and shall be liable to be modified or annulled by a resolution of the said Assembly tabled at such next session."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting the amendment said that the Government should not make use of their power of rule-making till the House had scrutinised the rules. During the first reading of the Bill the Prime Minister had been apologetic about the necessity of amending the Act. Day before yesterday he made a categorical statement that Government were responsible for education in the province.

"EVER CHANGING MENTALITY."

The Bill had been prepared in a hurry and Government themselves had come forward with amendments. He considered that under this ever-changing mentality of the Government there ought to be some check. As a matter of fact under the Act they had complete power to guide and control primary education in the province, and now they were coming forward for some more powers.

Members of the Opposition were more suspicious, continued Mr. Mehta, because the Wardha scheme held the field to-day, and it was possible that the whole scheme might be introduced by the Government under the rule-making powers, without coming before the Legislature. They might change the curricula without the House being wiser.

The Speaker intervened and said that discussion of that power was beyond the scope of the present Bill. The rule-making power referred to was already there in the Act, and Mr. Mehta could not go into the details of what might be done by Government under certain rules which were not before the House, though he could refer to them in view of the amendments about rule-making powers.

WARDHA SCHEME.

Mr. Mehta said that he would not go into the detail of the Wardha Scheme. He however wanted to say that under the Rule-making powers Government could introduce the Wardha Scheme. To take only one aspect of the Wardha Scheme, boys were to receive 5.30 hours a day of education, 3 hours and 20 minutes of which were to be devoted to the teaching of basic crafts, and not literary education. This would revolutionise the system of education, and it could be done through rule-making powers. In the matter of education no experiments should be made at the expense of 27 lakhs of school-going children in the Presidency, without the previous consent of the House. Let the Prime Minister say that he would not introduce the Wardha Scheme, and 75 per cent. of his objection would go.

"REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES."

Mr. Mehta, concluding, stated that while he recognised the immense loyalty of the Prime Minister to an ideal which was not his (Mehta's), in the matter of primary education he felt that revolutionary changes should not be introduced in the garb of rule-making power.

Mr. W. W. Russel supported the amendment, and said that the question was one of grave importance to the members of the House. He felt that when the Legislature dealt with major items of legislation they could as well deal with rules.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala supported the amendment. He referred to the Wardha Scheme and said that he had had a cursory glance of it, but from what he had seen he felt that it should receive the fullest support. He himself had gone through the grinding-wheel of education for 27 years, and he felt that the present system of education was useless and tended to increase the number of unemployed. He, however, agreed with Mr. Mehta that Government should place the rules before the Legislature.

Mr. J. G. More, Mr. R. R. Bhole and Mr. D. W. Raut supported the amendment.

HOME MINISTER'S OPPOSITION

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, opposing the amendment said that it was admitted even by those who spoke in favour of the amendment that departmental legislation was desirable and that Legislatures had neither time nor competence to deal with the question of rules and similar details. Rules formed a subject which could not be dealt with by Legislature, but by men who were experts in their respective departments. Besides, on account of the wide scope of the legislation undertaken, many questions of law also arose. It meant going into every practical detail by the Legislature. This House had been in session from January 10 last, and so many bills had been passed by the House that, if they proceeded to consider the hundreds of rules framed by Government with regard to that legislation, he was afraid, the Government would find it impossible to carry on administration. But this House was not intended to have the rule-making power either by the constitution or by any principles of democracy.

It was contended by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, said the Home Minister, that Government intended to bring in the Wardha Scheme by a back-door method, by so framing the rules. The Hon. Mr. Munshi asked, if Mr. Jamnadas Mehta or other members of the House considered themselves able to judge the merits of the Wardha Scheme. This was a matter for educationists who were competent to give their opinion on the scheme.

"ABOLISH LEGISLATURES."

Dr. Ambedkar: Then abolish legislatures!

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi said that the member seemed to be unwilling, with his knowledge of constitutional law of three continents, to distinguish what were the legislative powers and what were rule-making powers. In the past regime it was laid down that certain rules should be laid on the table of the House, but what was true of the old regime could not serve the purpose as regards the present constitution. Now the rules framed by Government would signify that they would have the majority sanction behind them. If that sanction were not there, Government would not function.

Proceeding, the Home Minister observed that the rules which they wanted to frame were of technical detail. If Wardha Scheme would be accepted, it would be accepted by an All-India Committee which would go into the scheme. It would be accepted by the whole of India. If the scheme was good, they were going to accept it without any secrecy. If they were going to accept it, they would be doing so not merely with the majority in this House, but with the majority of seven or eight legislatures in this country. (Hear, hear).

LEAVE IT TO GOVT.

Continuing the Home Minister said that, if any rules were to be altered enough machinery was at the disposal of the House in the shape of resolutions, or even in the ultimate, by way of adjournment motions seeking to censure Government. In a complicated machinery such as that of responsible government, was it or was it not advisable to leave the matter of laying down rules to the Government?

If they reduced powers of Government it would mean a lengthy procedure in the House, and it would be impossible for Government to carry out their policy. Merely legislative activities of the House had made it impossible for Government to put through five years what could have been accomplished in five years. Government did not wish to forego the power which Democracy had given them of translating the policy laid down by the Legislature into effective action.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi referred to the attitude of the Home Minister, and thought that the constitution which they were going to work was probably going to be the constitution which they had left behind. This was not a party question but one of the privileges of the House. All that the House desired was that the rules framed by the Executive should be placed on the table of the Assembly, as they wanted to see that the rules did not impinge upon the principles laid down in the legislation. Now that the local bodies were deprived of their rights, it became more necessary for the members of the House that the rules were consistent with the provisions of the legislation.

The rule-making power belonged to the House and was only delegated to the Government.

NOT SO INNOCUOUS

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, opposing the amendment, said that the demand of the Leader of the Opposition was not so simple as it looked. It contained the possibilities of obstructing or delaying the business of the House.

At this stage, the member was called to order.

Mr. R. A. Khedgiker pointed out that the members were aware how difficult it was for them to get a rule altered and modified, and therefore, it was not likely that members would frequently proceed to move for such modification.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik the mover of the amendment replied to the debate

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, replying to the debate said that many members had asked why some of the members of the Congress Party had opposed the rule-making power being given to the Government in the olden days. To say this was to ignore the progress of events. To-day nothing could happen without the members of the House knowing about it. Everything was being done under the watchful eyes of the members of the Opposition. Hence it was difficult to understand the arguments that had been put forward by the members of the Opposition. The Government wanted to move on with things. If one were to go on discussing the 28 sections of the Bill and the 150 amendments days on end, he considered that administration would be difficult to carry on.

VACILLATION DENIED

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had accused the Government of vacillation, the Prime Minister went on, because Mr. Gupte had moved an amendment. There was no vacillation on the part of the Government. They were firm in their purpose. The amendment was a mere consequential amendment. Mr. Mehta had exhibited his fear of the Wardha scheme more than once and he had voiced it once again during the discussion of the present amendment.

The Wardha scheme, the Prime Minister stated, was being considered by the Government of Bombay and other Provincial Governments. It was also being examined by Central Advisory Board. If the scheme was considered worthy of acceptance, he informed the House that it was not at all necessary to have a Bill for it. They could adopt the scheme straightway. He asked if it was fair to direct one's attack on the Government, because the member-in-charge was connected with the Party which had conceived the Wardha scheme. He, therefore, asked the House not to pay much heed to the arguments advanced on this ground, or on the grounds that democracy and the rights and privileges of the House were in danger. Neither democracy nor the rights of the members of the House were in danger. Members knew how they could assert themselves in any matter, whether it was a circular regarding a newspaper or some other matter.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Continuing, the Prime Minister asked what was the principle of democracy that was being violated? Should Government call a Conference of all the teachers and say "democracy, democracy"? Should they call a conference of the children going to school and consult them? Would that be democracy? Members had cultivated the habit of saying that Government were led away by the "flush" of victory. Where was it? They knew that there were ever watchful eyes of the members of the House and outside watching them. The minute they lost the majority they would get out. But after all was it a sin to have a majority. There was the majority and because they thought they were going on the right lines they were coming forward with measures according to their lights.

NO USE WARNING AGAIN AND AGAIN

Therefore he did not think any purpose would be served by time and again trying to warn the Congress Party that their majority would not be permanent and of declaring that the rights of the House were being taken away. The House could dismiss the Ministers any time. That was the right and privilege of the House. After all the rules could be changed anytime, if they were found to be bad. But if each time a measure was brought before the House by the Government there were to be 150 amendments and time and again the same arguments were advanced, he felt there was great force in the argument that it would not be possible to carry on the administration, as it ought to be.

The amended amendment was put to vote and lost. A division resulted in 31 voting for and 61 against. The original clause was carried without a division.

Discussion had not concluded when the House adjourned for the day.

LORD HALDANE ON DUTY OF PALESTINE INDIANS

(Continued from Page 14).

disappearing so rapidly one hopes, in India, and the type which is prevalent in this country and which is perhaps showing signs of instability. The Indian student may well object to the treatment of untouchables in his own country, but he will speculate as to what would happen if a large number of coal miners walked down Bond Street in the fashionable hours, touching the ladies who walk there.

It is easy to understand that the State is originally built up in terms of the class structure when one is familiar with two rather than with one system. The earlier system worked in India for a time. Its breakdown was due to technological differences, since it provided for the existence of weavers, but not of factories, for drivers of carts, but not for railwaymen. It is such technological changes that have made the system obsolete.

DUTY OF PATRIOTIC INDIANS.

Now if this view is correct it would be the primary duty of patriotic Indians to make India strong and united. The struggle against British Imperialism may prove easier than it would have been 10 years ago and the attempt to build up an Indian social structure may prove harder than it appeared before when one thought that the first thing to do was to clear out British Imperialism, which was a more formidable problem before Mr. Chamberlain gave you his valuable aid.

PROBLEM OF ORGANISATION.

There is the problem of organisation. Indians can do something worth doing in that field. The Peasant Mass Movement is now a reality in large parts of India. It is established on a regular basis. It has a very understandable objection to paying taxes, an objection which I share. But such practice is not enough. It is going to be part of duty of the students who are associated with that mass movement to canalise it into a movement for better agricultural technique. This has been one of the features of the Soviet Union. The abolition of the landlords and the collectivisation of the farms would not have done a great deal had it not been accompanied by a technical revolution which was as important as the political revolution, though only possible through the political revolution.

I ask myself why large parts of India were conquered by small bands of foreign invaders, Aryans, Muslims, and British. I do not believe that it was necessarily due to any racial inferiority. It was because in very great sections of India the vitality of millions is lowered by diseases such as malaria. If such diseases were eradicated, the British rule in India would not last for another year. What appears to be a funny point of view to many people may be applied to many historical struggles. In the United States, the victor was not so much General Grant but the hookworm which caused untold ill-health in the South and which had been brought over there by the negro slaves from tropical Africa, and in this way it can be said that slavery did by the peculiar intermediary of this little worm beat the slave owner. This may be a grossly mechanical view, but nevertheless I believe that if that point of view were taken in India, defects of the Indians which are not innate defects of culture, but are due to ill-health, would be studied by an increasing number of Indian students.

FUNCTION OF INDIAN STUDENTS

Proceeding Prof. Haldane said:

An important function of the Indian students in this country should be to put across Indian culture to the rude and barbarous English. We have got a good deal to learn, but I believe it is going to be easier if you say it to us in words of one syllable.

INTELLECTUALS AND ACTION.

I realise the enormous difficulties which are in front of you and how unsuited I am to talk. In the present age in Europe, it is possible that intellectuals should also be men of action. We must remember that that has commonly been the case during periods of confusion in Europe. It was so during the period of confusion and bloodshed which we call the Renaissance and the Reformation. Leonardo da Vinci the famous artist, was also an engineer and took part in a number of other activities. Descartes, the most celebrated philosopher of the 16th century was a soldier for some time. There is no need to go further. That combination of the intellectual and the man of action has been rarer in India. Perhaps because India has been so fortunate that though there have been many terrible wars and conflicts in India, they have not coincided with a radical change of culture, such as the change from feudalism to capitalism in Europe, three to four hundred years ago. For that reason the intellectual could think he was above the battle, that it did not very much matter which of two Indian states conquered the other. To-day, with our wars of culture which are international and interclass, this is no longer true. I would respectfully suggest that Indian students might do something to learn about the art of war. If it is impossible for you to learn how to fire artillery you might learn how make some sort of protection against shells and aerial bombardment. If you take the pacifist view that aggression is wrong, you can nevertheless organise proper protection against air raids, and I recommend you to find out how the civilian population can be protected. I am not recommending you to read the pamphlets produced by the British Government.

COME DOWN TO EARTH.

It is time for the intellectuals to come down to earth. Your greatest intellectual, Shankaracharya, is said to have died at the age of 32. He was an intellectual and a man of action, and in these years, he perfected a philosophy and founded a religious order, secured the abolition of animal sacrifice, and played an active part in the political life of his time. It is possible to develop the different sides of your nature and an Indian student may be tempted to a one-sided development. His difficulties are different from those which beset the European student. It is I believe by developing the different sides of your nature that you will be of the greatest use to your country and to humanity in the difficult times which lie before us.

BISHOP OF LUCKNOW RETIRES

Career Of Rt. Rev. Saunders

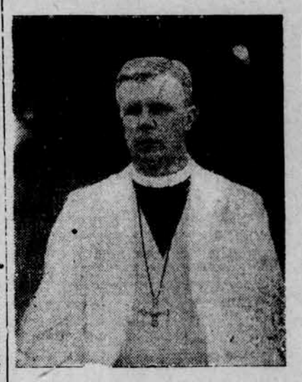
(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

The Rt. Rev. C. J. G. Saunders, Bishop of Lucknow, sails from Bombay on April 30 "en route" to England on long leave preparatory to retirement.

In a special interview his lordship expressed regret at leaving India. He and his wife, have been in India for 26 years.

Born in 1888, he came to India in 1911 and was ordained Deacon the same year and Priest next year in the Cathedral at Allahabad, where he was also consecrated Bishop of Lucknow in 1928. The ordinations in 1911 and 1912 were conducted by George Westcott, second Bishop of Lucknow, and the consecration in 1928 by his younger brother, Foss Westcott, still the Metropolitan of India.



THE RT. REV. C. J. G. SAUNDERS RETIRING LORD BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

After a year's leave Bishop Saunders returned to India in 1917 as a Government Chaplain and was posted to Roorkee, Cawnpore and Chakrata. In 1921 he became Staff Chaplain at Army Headquarters, Simla, an appointment created by Lord Rawlinson, the then Commander-in-Chief. Owing to financial stringency the post was abolished and then Bishop Saunders went to Calcutta in 1925 to be Metropolitan's Chaplain. After three years in Calcutta he was appointed Bishop of Lucknow and is retiring this summer after ten years' work in this Diocese.

During this period the Bishop has encouraged men who claimed India as the home. He has tried to persuade his clergy to become bilingual, so as to be able to minister to both English and Hindustani speaking members of the Church.

The new Bishop of Lucknow will be elected during the course of this year and will be in office next cold weather

KHAN BROTHERS AND FRONTIER MINISTRY

Malicious Propaganda Exposed

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. Alighul Khan, General Secretary of the N. W. F. Provincial Congress Committee, wires to the "United Press" from Peshawar as follows:—

"The news published in the press that a controversy is raging over the question of presenting an address to the Viceroy and joining the social functions connected with his visit between the Ministers and the Provincial Congress Committee is absolutely wrong. It is a part of the malicious propaganda carried on by interested persons against the Congress and the Congress Ministry. There has never been any difference between the Khan Brothers or the Premier and the Congress Committee over this question. The Ministers are strictly adhering to the Congress policy, and there would be no departure from it on the question of the Viceroy's visit".—United Press.

VOLUNTEERS' CAMP IN EVERY TALUKA?

Ratnagiri Congress Committee's Decision

RATNAGIRI, April 21.

The Working Committee of the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee, met under the Presidentship of Mr. W. G. Shetye, and decided that each Taluka Congress Committee should establish a volunteers' camp at a suitable place in every taluka and make arrangements for the training of the volunteers under the supervision of the volunteers' corps of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

The question of improving the the lot of the boatmen in the employ of the different steamship companies and country craft was discussed. A proposal for an organisation to look to their grievances and to make efforts to improve their economical status was considered.

A committee of three members with Mr. S. N. Tendulkar as its convener was appointed to study the question and to submit a detailed report.—A. P.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT HARDWAR

HARDWAR, (By Mail)

Cholera has broken out here in an epidemic form. Fifty cases were admitted in the infectious Hospital on the 15th, of which eight died the same day. On the 16th 45 cases were admitted while 27 died, and on April 17 upto 5-30 p.m. about 50 cases were recorded out of which about 22 have so far died.—United Press.

Restore and keep that boyish enthusiasm for life! Be bright and cheerful by keeping yourself clean internally by taking Beecham's Pills! This World-famous medicine will keep you free from Headaches, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Liverishness, etc.

Singapore Trade Review

No Recovery To Aggressive Purchasing Policy

NEW YORK REVERTS TO HOPE OF WAIT AND SEE

Business Overwhelmed By Depression

(From Our Own Correspondent).

SINGAPORE, April 15.

The most disturbing weeks have gone at last and a partial but sharp recovery is noticeable now. Tin locally changed hands during the report under week at 83/37½ dols. per picul (London Spot came around £168¼ per ton). Although the Stock and Share Figures in America are still terrible to behold it is reported that the American general conditions were slightly better towards the week. With some degree of accuracy it was possible to diagnose the reasons of violent fluctuations in commodities, but to-day it is a guess-work completely.

Hence many and varied are the cross and under currents. After the collapse in securities following the Bank moratorium between 1929-1933 there developed a popular policy that it was not worth while to be save money, for it had been then understood insecure as a bank deposit and subject to heavy depreciation. Nevertheless to spend was the psychology of the Mass being ursued. Now the policy is entirely changed and reversed. Those with money will not invest. Producers will not add to their stocks goods, and the consumer only buys for his day-to-day requirements. This is the present position of International Trade and Industry.

NO RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT.

New York is susceptible to war scares. The definite downward slide begun more rapidly immediately after the Nazi annexation of Austria; and that it seems a miracle that the "Coup" was accomplished without bloodshed. France had declared her support for Czeks and Slovaks if Nazi marches on; . . . ., and although England is not ready to aid her on this account only it is difficult to see how in the event of a clash of arms involving France, and hence a general conflagration in Continent. England could be maintaining isolation? The Polish Lithuanian squabble has been diplomatically settled, but dissatisfaction still remains outweighed, and may yet have some repercussions in this field.

The arms of General Franco seem to be in the ascendent in Spain; and the long-drawn one struggle appears to be approaching its end with all the problem which that will again throw on the ever-burdened shoulders of the European Statesmen.

The Sino-Japanese War still drags on in undisputed control of the coastal provinces north of Yangtse, and making little headway (practically nil if the reports are true) with its westward march. In Peiping and Nanking Japan's Puppet Governments have been set up and the Exchange value of Chinese dollar collapsed. The effect of which is hard to foretell. Shifts and changes in the French Governments are not new, but the country's foreign policy goes without any change at all.

Mexico too has taken a place in the kaleidoscope by calmly expropriating the foreign oil-fields. The United States of America has refused to renew the agreement to purchase newly mined silver at a fixed rate. It all adds to the gaiety of the Nations?

FEAR OF WAR.

The American business has met with a series of disappointments. The sign of Business picking up has been utterly waiting. Hopes of Administration ever according anything but the most half-hearted co-operation with the business interest, which has faded into nothingness. Now that mass psychology counts for much, and just as short twelve months ago, when all markets were buoyant bearish comments were poohpoohed. Hence, now any opinion that may smack of the Bullish is derided. The fear of war in Europe is still a predominent factor. It is true, and who can say that it may not come?

SPEEDY REACTION IN MARKETS.

Business certainly appears to be overwhelmed by depression psychology in U. S. A., which the prolonged struggle between Administration and Business interests has served to increase. There are factors of which sight must not be lost—the effect of which can not immediately be felt. It is still reported that the undistributed profits and capital gains tax is again to be subjected to revision.

THE TIN MARKETS.

The Stock Markets still admit that is there further room for declines. It must be remembered that the possible margin of shrinkage in value is strikingly at the lowest than it was. It is now hoped that one or other of the numerous economic panaceas recommended for application in the U. S. A. Congress will be effective, and the President in face of recent defeat must make up his mind to sign a more feasible and reasonable Peace pact with Wall Street.

This sentiment has already acted as a stimulus, as to the value of such "pump priming" can only be taken as a effective cure for the present nervousness in trade and industry, if the President is sincere in his declaration that he does not seek to be Dictator.

Of course speedy was the reaction in markets all over the world at the time of finishing this report. The actual prices of industrials being rather higher than likely to be seen and hoped for as a matter of fact. Notwithstanding this fact. New York is still not yet sufficiently convinced of any recovery to advocate aggressive purchasing policy. New York has reverted to the good old hope of wait-and-see policy, rather hurrying with policies until the effect of the recent developments on industry can be judged.

However the situation to-day seems much better and makes pleasant reading. The encouragement is due to the expected pact of London-Rome, coupled with the existing peaceful atmosphere of Europe.

UNCERTAIN CONDITIONS IN WORLD WHEAT MARKETS

Rise In General Price Level

NEW DELHI, April 17.

The Market Report for the week ended 16th April, 1938, is as unnder:—

WHEAT:—Somewhat uncertain conditions have prevailed in the world wheat markets. The openin of last week was steady, largely as a result of good milling enquiry and smaller world shipments. A bearish North American winter wheat crop report depressed mid-week prices, and with larger Australian shipments values closed somewhat easier. At Liverpool the close on Thursday was over 2 per cent. below the opening on Mondav.

In India, the general price levee has risen. In most cases however the gain is small, as for example at Hapur where values have advanced by 1½ to 3 pies per maund and at Amritsar where ready delivery is only 2 pies per maund above last Saturday. At Karachi too there has been no appreciable change in the ready and July positions but May has improved by nearly 1 anna per maund.

LATEST CLOSING RATES.

The latest available closing rates are as follows:—Ready delivery at Karachi Rs. 23/9/- per candy of 656 lb., May Rs. 23/14/6 and July Rs. 23/6/6. At Amritsar, ready wheat closed Rs. 2/2/6 per maund, Har Rs. 2/5/6 and Asuj Rs. 2/6/2. The Lyallpore market colsed Rs. 2/4/- for ready wheat, representing a rise of 1 anna per maund over the previous week's close, while Har was Rs. 2/4/10, and Tsuj Rs. 2-5-10. Ready pits at Hapur were on offer at Rs. 2/5/- per maund, Jeth was Rs. 2/7/10½ ond Bhadon Rs 2/8/4½.

At Bombay, ready Karachi Bangla closed Rs. 4/8/6 per cwt., with the Delhi/Cawnpore qualities Rs. 4/7/-. May was Rs. 4/7/3 and September Rs. 4/8/-. No quotations have been received from Calcutta and Cawnpore.

Exporters have been inactive upcountry, but a certain amount of new crop wheat was bought by Shippers at Karachi in the July position. There has also been a fair enquiry by the local mills.

Stocks at upcountry markets are practically unchanged. About 2,000 tons are reported at Amritsar, 2,200 tons at Lyallpore, between 2,700 and 2,900 tons at Hapur, representing the contents of the 91 remaining pits in that market, and some 3,000 tons at Bombay.

Exports from Karachi amounted to 1,150 tons.

LINSEED.

On Thursday, there were sellers of Calcutta linseed in London at £12-17-6 per ton c.i.f. March shipment while La Plata was offered at £11-17-6 c.i.f. for April shipment. Compared with last week's close there was no change in Indian linseed but La Plata was marked down by 1s. 3d. only. The tone was quite and trading restricted.

The Bombay market was steady. Bold linseed closed Rs. 7-5-6 per cwt. or 1-1/2 annas over last week. May was better by 1 anna and closed Rs. 7/6/9 but September gained only 3 pies to close Rs. 7/8/-. Small linseed was Rs 7/3/- as against Rs. 7/2/- last week. No quotation swere received from Calcutta.

Shipments from India were small, only 200 tons having been reported from Bombay. Stocks in Port Authority sheds at Bombay are about 3,000 tons or some 500 tons in excess of last week.

RICE.

The market is dull and unchanged with a quiet undertone.

Arrangements are expected shortly to be completed at Dehra Dun for the marketing of a certain quantity of the high grade Dehra Dun Basmati rice under the provisions of the Agricultural Grading and Marking Act. After the rice has been graded to conform to the specifications now being worked out by the Central Marketing Staff it will be packed in convenient sized containers each of which will be sealed and labelled with th e 'Agmark' mark. Thus consumers will be sure of getting the genuine article. It is also hoped to extend this development work to cover some of the Punjab Basmati rices grown in the area north and north-west of Lahore. (United Press).

Arrangement Of Allowance Not Made

Plight Of Detenu Suffering From Severe Stomach Pain.

DACCA, April 15.

Detenu Sj. Atul Dutt of Chandpur, is now being treated at the Mitford Hospital, for severe pain in the stomach. During his stay in Deoli Detention Camp, he was operated upon for his appendicitels. It is reported that the local specialists are of opinion that owing to some defects in that operation, his liver is not functioning well, hence this pain in the stomach. Though Sj. Dutt is staying at the Hospital for the last one month, he is not being paid his allowance After some correspondence, the District Magistrate has sent him Rs. 5 as "Hospital allowance." He is experiencing great difficulty to meet his necessary expenses at the Hospital.

Three other brothers of Sj. Dutt, were also in detention under the B. C L. A. Act. His brother Sj. Makhan Lall Dutt, got his hand fractured, while he was detained in Deoli camp, but without placing him under proper treatment, the authorities have transferred him to a village in the district of Hooghly, where he is now being detained. His another brother Sj. Nani Gopal Dutt, is now interned at Habidgunj in the District of Maldah, which is full of malaria. Their youngest brother Sj. Pratul Dutt, was one of those 1100 detenus, who were released in December, but in spite of the declarations of the Hon'ble Home Minister and the Finance Minister, he is not up till now paid any allowance.

KAMALA NEHRU HOSPITAL

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

It is understood the construction of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital will commence sometime next month. Tenders have been invited from architects.

The land acquisition proceedings have almost been concluded. The acquisition will affect about half a dozen tenants and private negotiations for compensation to them are proceeding as proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act will take a long time.

Muslim Women Condemn Communal Riots

Self-Acquired Prejudices Lead To Trouble, Says Begum Azeem Zia

MADRAS, April 17.

Mrs. Khadija Begam Azeem 'Zia' Chairwoman of the Reception Committee of the Session of the Madras Presidential Muslim Women's Conference in the course of her welcome address said that of all their pressing problems, the problem of education demanded the greatest attention for the welfare of the community as a whole mainly depended upon it.

The present arrangement for elementary education was far from satisfactory.

Continuing she said: Our country is now passing through a critical period of the greatest political and social significance for the future. There may scarcely be a part of India where communal discord has not shown its face. Some Hindus and Muslims there are who seem to miss no opportunity of shedding each others blood. They seem to consider it a moral obligation to start a communal war and to kill each other on the slightest pretext. We can never be too much ashamed of such occurrences.

I need hardly say that no religion in the world has encouraged bloodshed or even animosity among men.

The real cause of communal quarrels is not religion but a self-acquired unreasoning prejudice which captures their minds and hearts, deprives them of the power of rational thinking and makes them altogether incapable of distinguishing right from wrong.

Concluding she said: At such a critical time it is your duty to help to set right what has gone wrong in the affairs of your dear country If you would care to do it, the cloud of hatred and jealousy which hangs over us may be quickly blown off and sweet and enchanting melodies of friendship, love, sympathy and mutual consideration may again be made to rise and float over this beautiful landscape of your country. If only you would make an united and sincere endeavour in that direction, there is nothing that could stand in the way of your rooting out all communal prejudices.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY BOARD'S MEETING

Decision To Form Corps Of Hindu And Muslim Volunteers

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

The Hindu-Muslim Unity Board, which was formed here on account of the recent communal disturbances met again yesterday.

The Board had decided at its previous meeting, to form a corps of Hindu and Muslim volunteers to work in mohallas in connection with the unity efforts. It adopted yesterday the report of the Volunteer Corps Sub-Committee. Applications will now be invited in connection with the enrolment of volunteers and the Board appointed a Selection Committee in this connection.

It is said that the badge for the volunteers will be of deep blue surface with deep red border and with the name "Ittihad Board" displayed on it.

The Board advised its members to accompany all the chehlum processions to be organised on April, 22.—A.P.

CAN HE 'INSPECT' UNIVERSITY?

U. P. Education Secretary Vs. Vice-Chancellor

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

A curious incident in connection with the Allahabad University has come to light.

It is reported that the Parliamentary Secretary wrote to the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University to meet him on his arrival at the Station on the occasion of his visit to Allahabad. He came here on an official visit in connection with certain educational matters. The Vice-Chancellor, however, declined to meet him on his arrival as he thought he was not a superior officer to the Vice-Chancellor. The Parliamentary Secretary himself went to the office of the Vice-Chancellor and met him there and discussed the question of bringing Training College under the University. The University authorities have contradicted the report that the Parliamentary Secretary "inspected" the University as he had no right to do so.

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LONDON RUBBER REVIEW

Market Looks Up On The Defeat Of Reorganisation Bill

London, April 13.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly Rubber market Report:—

The Market during the past seven days has followed a course very similar to that of the previous week. A steady to firm tone was in evidence up to Monday up to about 3.45 and prices at that time showed an advance of about 7/16d. per lb. all round on those ruling on Wednesday. On Monday evening the Market became slightly easier. On Tuesday the Market was dull and prices at 3.45 were 1/8d. down compared with those ruling at the same time on Monday. This morning, on a rise in New York overnight of about 3/8 cent and with the Singapore Market 3/4 of a Straits cent up this morning, the opening here was firm with prices at their best for the week.

The lowest price at which business has been done in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 5 1/2d. done on Wednesday of last week after 3.45 and the highest 6 1/16d. done to-day. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the spot is 6d. jer lb. and on the wea prices show an advance of 9/16d. per lb. all round.

The rise towards the end of last week was due in the main to an improvement on Wall Street which in turn was brought about by the defeat of the President's Reorganisation Bill in the House of Representatives, by the proposals passed by the Senate to abolish the Undistributed Profits Tax and by the President's proposals to go in for extensive "pump-priming" with an expenditure of the equivalent of £1,000,000,000 to be applied partly on relief, partly on loans to Railways, Public Utility Companies and other borrowers who would use the money to create employment, and partly to States and Cities for housing and public works. The latest reports from Wall Street are that those elements in Congress which defeated the President on the Reorganisation Act will also oppose his spending programmes.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER REGULATION COMMITTEE

In our Report last week we stated that the Committee appear to require a small consultative panel consisting of members of the Rubber Trade to keep them in touch with Market conditions. In this connection we have received a letter from a friend of ours who is constantly in touch with the Market, in which after stating that he entirely agrees with the suggestion he goes on to say:—

"It is abundantly obvious not only from their announcement of the 29th March, but from others that have been made in the past, that they are so much out of touch with conditions appertaining to the Rubber Market that they cannot weigh up and judge the value of the information with which they are furnished and so estimate what will be the result as shown by price movements of their decisions.

It also seems quite obvious that they only look upon speculation as a one way operation, that is to say, bulling of the market. That speculators should sell short when the Committee makes a decision which will immediately convey to the ordinary business man that the price of rubber is likely to suffer as a result of their decisions appears never to come into their calculations."

There is probably a great deal of truth in the remarks our friend makes about the Committee and speculation. Speculation is by no means confined to the outsider.—and even he is sometimes, though not often, a bear. There are plenty of professionals both here, in America and in the Eastern Markets who are only too glad to have a pointer for a profitable bear raid.

DUTCH EAST INDIES SHIPMENTS.

Shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the month of March are advised by cable as 16,137 metric tons Estate Rubber and 16,278 metric tons Native Rubber. Reduced to long tons these quantities are the equivalent of 15,899 tons Estate Rubber and 16,037 tons Native Rubber, giving total shipments for the month of 31,936 tons. This is 436 tons in excess of the permissible exportable amount for the month but at the end of February Dutch East Indies shipments were 15,538 tons short of the permissible amount so that on the quarter shipments are still 15,102 tons behind. Shipments of Estate Rubber for the three months are 10,667 tons and those of Native Rubber 4,435 tons less than the permissible amount.

MALAYAN PORT STOCKS.

Stocks in the hands of dealers in Singapore and Penang at end March are cabled as 38,939 tons (end February 37,441 tons) while stocks in the hands of the Harbour Boards and in lighters awaiting shipment are given as 11,875 tons (8,819 tons). Total stocks in Malaya outside the regulated area thus come to 50,814 tons against 46,260 tons, an increase of 4,554 tons.

The closing price of Standard Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 11 13/16 cents buyers (flat parity 5 11/16d. at exchange 4.97 1/4) being a rise of 15/16 of a cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—May 11.97 (last week 11.00), July 12.15 (11.15), September 12.30 (11.32), October 12.36 (11.38), December 12,46 (11.50), January 12.54 (11.56) and March 12.66 (11.68).

STOCK.

With a total of 77,266 tons United Kingdom stocks showed an increase on the week of 678 tons. On Saturday, 10th April 1938, United Kingdom stocks stood at 50,802 tons.

CONTROVERSY OVER LEVY OF OCTROI

Ratnagiri Dist. Board v. Merchants

RATNAGIRI, April 20.

The controversy, prevailing at present in the Ratnagiri District between some merchants and the District Local Board over the Octroi duty, levied by the latter since 1929, was the subject of discussion at the special meeting of the Working Committee of the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee, held under the Presidentship of Mr. Mahajan.

It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the District Board, after thoroughly considering all forms of taxation decided that levy of Octroi was only feasible in the Ratnagiri District But the levy met with several difficulties since the very inception of the scheme owing to certain loopholes in the body of the act with the result that several merchants taking advantage of those shortcomings stopped payment of the tax. The Board was forced to take recourse to civil as well as criminal courts involving great cost.

After a good debate, the Committee appointed a sub-Committee of six members with Mr. M. Y. Bhandarkar of Malwan as its convener to investigate the question thoroughly and submit a detailed report with their recommendations regarding the measures to be taken before the 15th of May next —A. P.

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TEN POINTS UP

Continued Demand In Gilt-Edged Securities

BOMBAY, April 21

NEW YORK COTTON

Market was moderately active to-day following better Liverpool cables. Reports of damage to planting due to cold weather also imparted some strength.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Franc opened at 158.37 and then weakened to 159.31 on unconfirmed rumours that France may seek armament loan in London.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Wheat was active on scattered buying influenced by better C. I. F. enquiry and steadiness of Australian offers.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, April 21

Previous closing	8.78
To-day's opening	8.84
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	8.88
Difference	+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938

Liverpool, April 21

Previous closing	4.79
To-day's opening	4.78
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.79
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 164
July August	Rs. 167

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 21

New York cotton was moderately active to-day following better Liverpool cables while reports that recent cold weather has caused damage to planting also imparted some strength.

Trading in May commenced at 8.84 i.e. six points higher than last closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and some professional buying with some outside demand. Subsequent movements were slow and insignificant.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 21

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.83/8.83) 8.84/8.83
July (8.91/8.90) 8.91/8.90
October (8.99/8.98) 9.01/9.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 21

May (4.82) 4.78
July (4.92) 4.88
May (6.68) 6.67
July (6.79) 6.79

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 21

Trading in Broach began at July August at Rs. 165/6. Prices advanced on speculative buying and absence of offers but later developed better tone on steadiness of Liverpool. Closed firm at Rs. 166/6

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 21

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

There was no sale to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 5/16 paid and value) £17 3/8 buyers
Dunlop April (£20 1/4) £20 1/4
Lightning April (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/16 buyers) 6 3/16 buyers
Forward July September (6 3/16 paid and buyers) 6 1/4 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 1/16 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 21

Tin (£170 buyers £170 1/2 sellers. Quiet) £168 3/4 buyers £169 sellers. Easier.

Lead (£15 3/4 buyers £15 13/16 sellers. Steady) £15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Bare steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £45) £43 1/2 to £44 1/2
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 21

Previous closing	4.98 3/4
To-day's opening	4.99 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.98 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 21

Previous closing	4.98.43
To-day's opening	4.98.81
To-day's closing	4.98.93

FRANC RATE

London, April 21

Previous closing	158.40
To-day's opening	158.37
To-day's closing	159.31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 21

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.98.81 and then moved up slightly to 4.98.93 on scattered support subsequently reacting to 4.98.81 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 158.37 and then weakened to 158.57 on scattered selling.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (11.882) 12.043
New York on Bombay (37.56) 37.47
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.05) 94.87
London on Shanghai (1-1 1/4 nominal) 1-1 5/16 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 21

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Speculators sold. India bought. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 21

Spot	(18 13/16d.) 18 13/16d.
Forward	(18 9/16d.) 18 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 21

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-6) £6-19-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 21

Market closed to-day.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 21

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May 82 3/4, July 82. The market was moderately active on scattered buying influenced by better c.i.f. enquiry while steadiness of Australian offers also contributed prevailing strength.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 21

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.85. Prices advanced on scattered local support and better outside enquiry influenced by unfavourable weather reports, but later market gave way slightly under some liquidation. Price easing to 0.84 7/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 21

Market closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 21

*Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 83 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 21

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 45 1/2) dol 46
General Motor (dol 32 1/8) dol 32 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 1/4) dol 28 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 100

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-10-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/2.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 20
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£109) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59 (£104) £104 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 3/8) £107 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 7/8) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 5/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/4) £112 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£1 1 1/8) £111 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 21

London stock exchange was moderately active on scattered enquiry.

Giltedged securities kept steady on continued good demand. Three and half quoted at £93 1/4 i.e. five shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14) 14
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60) 59-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/4
Elec Music Industry (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (30-10 1/2) 30-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (32-9) 32-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 65-4 1/2
Sao Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£26 1/2) £27
Dunlop Rubber (30-3) 30-3
Unilever Ordinary (38-9) 38-9
Ford Motors (20-3) 20-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£62 1/4) £62 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-10 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Carreas A (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-1 1/2) 136-10 1/2
P. and O. S. N Company Deferred (22-3) 22-3
Distillers (98-6) 98
Bedfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 39
Courtaulds Ordinary (41-9) 41-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-9) 23-9
Inter Nickels (dol 46 5/8) dol 46 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40) 41-3
Empire of India (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-3
Gule Kelampong (21-3) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-3) 24-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-7 1/2) 40
Burma Corporation (10-6) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16 1/2) £16 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/2
Associated Portland (83-9) 82-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (96-3) 96-3
Sub Nigel (£9 5/8) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25) 25
Anglo Iranian (77-6) 77-6
Burma Oil (111-10 1/2) 109-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Shell Transport (85-7 1/2) 85-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 1/4) £37 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£57 1/4) £56 3/8
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£22 3/4) £22
London North Eastern Def. (£3 3/8) £3 3/8
Southern Def (£20 3/4) £20 3/8
London Transport 5 p.c. (£128) £128
London Transport "C" (£79 1/2) £79 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 21

Stock Exchange after featureless morning improved under lead of Kaffirs and diamonds, which benefitted on Paris support. Imperial chemicals fluctuated narrowly following a meeting.

Commodities: Cocoa after firm active dealers buying closed under best disappointing New York.

Foreign exchanges: Franc weakened on unconfirmed rumours that France may seek armament loan in London.

Wall Street opened steady.

TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd., held at the Office of the Company at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday the following resolutions were passed:—

"That the agreement dated the 19th day of March 1938, made between the Company of the one part and Tata Sons, Ltd., the sole holder of all the preference shares in the capital of the Company of the other part for modification of the rights and privileges attached to the said preference shares so that the capital of the Company may be reorganized in the manner therein mentioned be and is hereby confirmed and that accordingly the share capital of the Company be and is hereby reorganized by consolidation of the 88,000 preference shares of Rs. 25 each and the 1,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each into one class of 1,88,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each ranking "pari passu" as regards dividends, capital, voting rights and all other matters."

The following Article shall be substituted for Articles 6 and 7:—

"The present capital of the Company is Rs. 47 lakhs, divided into 1,88,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 25 each."

The following article shall be substituted for Article 15:—

"If at any time the capital by reason of the issue of preference shares or otherwise is divided into different classes of shares any of the rights and privileges attached to each class may, subject to the provisions of Section 66A of the Act, be modified, abrogated or dealt with by an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of shares of that class and all the provisions hereinafter contained as to general meeting shall "mutatis mutandis" apply to every such meeting except that the quorum thereof shall be members holding or representing by proxy one-fifth of the nominal amount of the issued shares of the class. This article is not by implication to curtail the power of modification which the Company would have if it were omitted."

Sir Navroji Saklatwalla presided.

PROTEST AGAINST SEARCHES

BANNU, April 21.

It is reported from Waziristan that yesterday Daurs, about 4,000 in number, residents of North Waziristan Agency, setting aside their private differences and past family funds collected at Idak, about 27 miles from Bannu, protesting against the searches made in several villages and collective fines imposed upon them.

It may be remembered that during the past month several bombs burst on Bannu-Ruzmak road and consequently villages of Idak and Ipi, the original home of the Faqir of Ipi, were searched and some bombs recovered from a mosque. As a result of this several arrests were made and the villages collectively fined. The searches were made by the political authorities with the help of the Military.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-4-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.011 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.7 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.0 degrees 2.1 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.8 degrees 4.1 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-4-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.0 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

Bombay, April 21.

Quotations at 5 p.m. were as under:—

TEXTILES.

Ambica	1440
Arun	400
Arvind	1190
Asok	580
B. Dyeing	835
Buckingham and Carnatics	191
Century	237/8
Central India	231/4
Colaba	151/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	151/4
Indore	65
Jubilee	221/4
Kohinoor	263-12
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	113-12
Morarji	1070
New Great	228/12
Raipur	710
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	16/4
Swadeshi	196/4
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad Electrics	131/4
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	126/9
Surat	167/8
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	320
Associated Cements	119/8
Belapur	153/12
Bombay Burma New	185
Bombay Burma Old	547/8
Bombay Steam	218/12
Bombay Telephone	93
Burma Corporation	6/10
Br. B. Petrol	3/7
Dalmia Cement	8/7
Indian Bleaching	137/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	41
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	27/14
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	62/12
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	47/4
Tata Oil	28/8
Tata Stee' Ordy.	230
Tata Steel Defd.	1005

JUTES.

Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	40/14
Hukumchand	6/4
Kamarhatty	422
Kankanarrah	330
Lawrence	328
Reliance	56/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 20.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/4
Victory Bonds	£111
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£91
National Bank of India	£39 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 3/8

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

A press communique states:

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 15th April, 1938.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	121,32,41,000
(b) In Burma	5,42,54,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,69,84,000
(b) In Burma	4,78,52,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,05,24,000
(b) In Burma	93,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	21,000
(b) In Burma	20,63,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	61,12,000
(b) In Burma	77,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	28,92,000
(b) In Burma	1,01,000
1 Balances with Reserve Bank	11,95,48,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	120,07,39,000
(b) In Burma	5,46,90,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	6,71,55,000
(b) In Burma	35,10,000

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 20.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.98.43
Paris	158.40
Berlin	12.39 1/2
Madrid	nominal 80.00
Montreal	5.01 1/4
Amsterdam	8.96 11/16
Brussels	29.56 3/4
Milan	94.95
Berne	21.68 1/4
Prague	143.37

LINSEED OIL

London, April 20.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked May sellers	25/1 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked June/Aug. sellers	25/1 1/2

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY, April 21.

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at 3 per cent. (three percent).—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 21

K Nixon ss City of Hongkong of 6071 reg tons, Captain H L Walton arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Arabia of 4499 reg tons Captain G Zaccaria arrived from Trieste via Venice, Fiume, Spalato, Brindisi, Port Said, Port Sudan, Massowa and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

K Nixon ss City of Hongkong of 6071 reg tons, Captain H L Walton sailed for Antwerp, Dunkerk, Liverpool and Glasgow via Port Said, Port Sudan and Marseilles with passengers and same bottom cargo.

S D Shethia ss Invella of 3135 reg tons, Captain C Mackinnon sailed for Karachi in water ballast.

B I S N ss Nowshera of 3135 reg tons, Captain D J Sinclair sailed for Colombo in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 21-4-38.

S S Versova (M M) for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Burdwan (M M) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.

S S Jeypore (M M) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo, Penang and Karachi

SS Narkunda (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London

S S Chyebassa (M M) for Calcutta.

S S Gambada (M M) for Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 21

3 Barenfels 4679 Karachi 23-4 L Edwards.
4 Baron Ailsa 2147 Hull 26-4 K Devchand.
5 Skegerk 2315 New York 23-4 Volkart Bros.
6 Nalgora 4101 Karachi 23-4 M M
7 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 23-4 K Nixon.
11 Clan Ranald 3379 Marmagoa 23-4 J Finlay
12 Jeypore 3209 Karachi 27-4 M M
14 Dunavis 3582 Port Said for orders 23-4 The Oil Seed T.
15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 23-4 L Edwards.
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 27-4 M M

Victoria Dock

4 Vasna 2026 Busra 21-4 M M
6 Sophie Marie 677 Karachi 22-4 Merchant S N
7 Jalavoera 3089 Navlakhi 21-4 Scindia S N
14 Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 21-4 S Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Englestan 2966 Rangoon 24-4 Scindia S N
C/R Jalavijaya 2297 Akyab N F, Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 23-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 27-4-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 4-5-38 L Edwards
Marken 21-4-38 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 25-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 24-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 12-5-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 22-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Varsova 22-4-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalaputra 23-4-38 Scindia S N

FROM MOULMEIN

Sirsa 21-4-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Gogra 18-4-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 28-4-38 M M
Toyama Maru 26-4-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 11-5-38 M M
Moolton 21-5-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR HULL

Baron Ailsa 26-4-38 K Devchand

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfel 24-4-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 24-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Jurdwan 26-4-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 8-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 6-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Arabia 20-4-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N

FOR RANGOON

Englestan 24-4-38 Scindia S N

FOR BASRA

Baroda 27-4-38 M M
Varsova 28-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 27-4-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Barenfels 24-4-38 L Edwards
Nalgora 23-4-38 M M
City of Canterbury 23-4-38 K Nixon
Jeypore 27-4-38 M M
Vita 23-4-38 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Nalgora 19-4-38
S S Englestan 20-4-38
S S Hoogh Silverstar (boats American cotton) 20-4-38
S S Cambay Star 21-4-38

EXPORTS

S S Cathay for Sydney: 28 bales cotton twist waste Champaklal
S S Narkunda for London: 129 cases bristles Cox and Kings.
S S Burdwan for Hongkong: 120 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji; 142 bales ctn g m twist; Bombay Import Export Agency; 65 bales ctn g m twist H M S Shoostry; 286 bales ctn g m twist H M T Afshar; 355 bales ctn grey yarn E S Abdulkyum; 350 bales ctn grey yarn David Sassoon; 50 bales ctn grey yarn M Nagji; 19 bags roots E Mavji; 33 bgs gum M G and M H Lari; 37 bales ctn grey yarn Anglo Siam Corporation.
For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.
For Yokkaichi: 400 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.
S S Borneo Maru for Kobe: 600 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 100 bs raw cotton K Devchand; 200 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 145 bales raw cotton Nissho Co; 500 bales raw cotton A Podar; 1300 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 1100 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 200 bales raw cotton M Manilal; 1400 bales raw cotton Langley and Co; 700 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 1890 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 200 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton; 590 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co; 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.
For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 1000 bales raw cotton Langley and Co.
For Nagasaki: 200 bales raw cotton N Nagsee
For Jinsen: 200 bales raw cotton M Amersey.
For Yokkaichi: 300 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 800 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.
S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool: 50 bales raw wool D Abraham; 21 bales raw wool A J Calcuttawalla; 61 bundles Bombay ducks K Nixon; 25 bales raw cotton P Dass; 23 bales raw wool Ralli Bros.
For Antwerp: 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 195 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand; 220 bales raw cotton Bombay Co; 150 bags lentils V Khimji.
S S City of Rangoon for Toronto: 80 bales raw wool A J Calcuttawalla.
S S Jeypore for Yokohama: 310 tons old iron scrap C Nanalal.
S S Kybfels for Hamburg: 4020 bags gr nut oil cake B Pursotam; 116 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 92 bags gum A Narowji; 25 bales cottonfly K P Thacker; 160 bags casein D Abraham; 5 bs buffalo hides D Abraham; 3977 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 30 cases gum D Mavji.

IMPORTS

S S Massimpur Agents Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co from Rangoon: 500233 galls motor spirit; 1464428 galls kerosene oil; 350 drums aviation spirit; 1329 drums lubg oil; 50 drums malarial oil; 1100 drums diesel oil; 333 cases lubg grease; 90 cases candles; 728 drums paraffin wax.
S S British Lord Agents Anglo Iranian Oil Co from Abadan: 4917 tons diesel oil; 4429 cases furnace oil.
M V Bengkalis Agent Volkart Bros. from Bahrein: 674254 tons fuel oil.
S S Jalavijaya Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Bassein: 29684 bags rice.
From Cochin: 220 bundles coir yarn; 286 bundles coir rope.
From Tuticorin: 51 bags cardamoms.
From Calicut: 222 logs match wood; 383 jottas mangoes; 50 bales cotton.
S S Nowshera Agent M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 19650 bags rice; 742 pcs teak squares; 85116 pcs teak scantlings; 464 bags white beans; 334 bars pig lead; 110 cases cutch.
From Ponani: 368 bags cocoanuts.
From Calicut: 70 cases coffee;
S S Gogra Agent M Mackenzie from Bassein: 15497 bags rice
From Badagora: 1533 bags copra; 127 bags cocoanuts.
From Cochin: 68 cases cashew kernals.
From Ponani: 645 bags cocoanuts.
From Tellichery: 200 bags cocoanuts; 70 bags copra.
S S Borneo Maru Agent O S Kaisha from Tokyo: 296 bales ctn grey mercerised yarn; 190 cases slates; 200 cases beer.
From Colombo: 73 chests tea; 277 bgs copra; 100 bags arcanuts.
From Penang: 434 bags pearl tapioca; 50 slabs refined tin.
From Nagoya: 1045 cases tiles; 53 cases weaving machinery.
From Singapore: 726 bags rattans; 2547 bags sago flour; 250 cases pine apples; 395 bags betelnuts.
From Osaka: 71 cases bobbins; 422 cases window glass; 367 cases glass bottles empty; 150 cases glass bangles; 451 cases ctn piecegoods; 90 cases ctn jeans, 150 bales white ctn mull; 286 cases cotton yarn; 85 cases rayon yarn; 58 cases toys; 50 bales staple fibre yarn; 44 cases umbrella goods; 50 cases ply chest wood; 195 cases paint; 100 cts hydrogen peroxide; 54 cases oil pipes; 50 bales cotton fents.

Foreign Cotton Markets

TRADING DULL AND FEATURELESS

Narrow And Two-sided Movements

Bombay, April 21.

Trading on the American Cotton markets on Wednesday was dull and featureless. Operations were mostly confined to transferring of commitments to later months and liquidation in May. Buyers were reluctant to act owing to the delay in the passing of the Tax Bill and doubts regarding the success of President Roosevelt's spending programme. Speculative activity was dormant. The weakness of Stock Exchange was another depressing factor. Steadier Liverpool advices and unfavourable weekly weather report were discounted and prices recorded a loss of one to four points on local liquidation and foreign selling.

The New York cotton market recorded a small rise of one point at the opening May contract being quoted at 8.83. For a long while thereafter trading was dull and featureless with prices moving about in a very narrow range. Considerable hesitancy was in evidence owing to the uncertainties regarding the Tax Bill and President's spending programme outcome. Traders were disposed to await further developments in Washington. During the latter part of the session, prices showed an improvement in sympathy with a late rally on the Stock Exchange. The rate for May touched the highest at at 8.89+07.

But before close, market again sagged under pressure of renewed liquidation on the part of local interests and selling by foreign houses. Buyers stood aloof. In consequence the rate for May fell back and closed at 8.78—04. This is also recorded as the lowest touched during the day. Spot rate also declined by 4 points to 8.84.

Receipts at all U.S. Ports amounted to 3,000 bales while exports totalled 11,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

A quietly steady tone prevailed on the New Orleans market. May and July contracts finished at 8.95—02 and 8.99—01. Spot rate stood at 9.05—03.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

Liverpool cotton market opened with a slightly better tone than expected, May contract standing at a loss of three points to 4.81. The market was faced with considerable selling on the part of Bombay and Continental Houses owing to the uncertainties in the Rupee Exchange. The rate declined further and touched 4.79—05 the lowest for the day.

Scale down buying appeared at this stage imparting some sort of steadiness to the session. The rate for May gradually recovered to 4.83—01 the highest for the day. But as there was no follow up on the buying side, and as American interests place through a fairly large amount of selling orders, market again gave way. The session terminated with May contract standing at a decline of five points to 4.79. Spot market closed at 4.94—02.

EAST INDIAN.

Market displayed a slightly easy tendency, May and July contracts declined by four points and closed at 4.05.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

A quiet and uninteresting session was witnessed. Giza May closed at 6.67—06 while Upper May finished at 5.79 unchanged.

ALEXANDRIAN COTTON MARKET

Support was lacking and prices suffered a small recession. Sakel May 12.63—04, Giza May 12.18—10, Upper June 10.15—05.

Messrs. Langley and Co., in their weekly report states as follows:—

The New York market on Thursday of last week advanced 1 1/3 dollars a bale. And the turnover, only moderate in terms of normal trading, was nevertheless 10 per cent of the total open position. The smallness of the open position must remain potentially constructive. If implies an almost total absence of provision against scares. It leaves little room for contraction but ample scope for expansion.

Under 9 cents the shortage of contracts will continue to dominate trading. That the position is wholly artificial matters little in view of the fact that below 9 cents the incentive either to hold cotton or to put it into the loan is sufficient to relieve pressure.

There is still very little that can be said convincingly about cotton. But we do think that the dry goods trade in America tended to overdiscount a position which was bad but not to the point of despair. So long as the garb of the Garden of Eden is unacceptable to the citizens of the U.S.A. there must be a demand for cotton goods. Last week's sales were better and there is at least some chance of progressive improvement, particularly in view of the drastic curtailment in production.

The complaint, of course, is that the process of pump priming is slow and its effects of dubious ultimate value. Nevertheless the cotton market does not wait for the accomplished fact. It tends to discount the possibility. Were the market to wait for a gilt-edged guarantee of improvement, prices, in view of the statistical position, might remain under 9 cents for year.

For the time being sentiment is a more vital factor than fact. On the side of sentiment is the recent necessity, following a killing frost, of replanting fairly extensively in the Southern Belt. The inflationary implications of both U.S.A. and British policies are helpful. Politically Europe is potentially rather less disruptive than a month ago. The American legislators are reported by a Reuter correspondent to be in a mood to revoke even the Ten Commandments if it were thought by so doing price lifting would be facilitated.

But the statistical realist is still up against the overhelming supply.

Our conclusion is that there is at least some chance of a slow appreciation in American prices, particularly when straddle selling reduces the already small supply of contracts. But we consider the utmost caution is necessary and would advocate taking very moderate profits.

In Bombay there was a long interruption of trading over the holiday week end. The market seems to have gained little from the rest. The undertone is still poor. Sentiment, in fact, is as much against the market with Broach April-May at 162 as it was in favour of the market with Broach April-May over 162. In the higher market the fact that Indian prices had for so long been kept over an export parity was completely ignored. So also were the signs that the domestic mill activity was passing its peak. Now with those factors little more obvious than they were two months ago local operators will hear nothing good of the market. A sense of perspective is not the most dominant factor in cotton trading in this city.

Meanwhile, option operators are working against the market and with little immediate offtake trading is extremely slow.

In the spot markets business is equally slow. Chinese cotton at present being taken by Japanese mills is a further factor acting against export demand. Also in Europe there is the ever increasing difficulty of payment. And in those countries where financial restrictions are less stringent the narrow East Indian—American parity ruling for so long compelled mills to look to other sources for their supply.

With so little trading over the holiday week end there is not much change in basis to report but the basis for staple cotton remains steady and it looks as if the supply will be barely adequate to last until new crop is available.

With so few helpful features in the outlook it is difficult to be other than pessimistic. But we do think that there is a lot of pessimism already in the price. Fresh incentive is undoubtedly required. But a little more encouraging outlook might reveal a shortage of contracts in this market.

On declines we favour moderate purchases of Broach July-August.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. W. May Highest (2-29 p.m.)	8.89
N. W. May Lowest (3-8 p.m.)	8.78
Liverpool May Highest	4.83
Liverpool May Lowest	4.79

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables to-day from their foreign friends:—

Action indicate inflation psychology has subsided. Buyers apathetic awaiting developments Washington. Undertone heavy, may prove temporarily depressing.

Would not delay liquidating or transferring your May Liverpool longs.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received the following cable from their foreign friends:—

Damages from recent cold weather and excessive rains necessitating replanting in some sections. Large open position in July causing transfer of hedges to distant months.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Mixed trading market. Bombay straddle liquidation influenced by Rupee uncertainties. Bulls disappointed at failure of Roosevelt's inflationary programme to stimulate broader speculative interest. Market still lacks decided trend.

New York.—Bombay straddle selling and delay in passing Tax Bill offsets inflationary implications of President's spending programme.

New York.—Inflationary psychology lacking. Cotton fundamentals bearish. Favour sales in new crops

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their foreign friends:—

New York:—"Revival of confidence continues. Doubtful whether adoption spending plan may be delayed. Weekly weather report unfavourable but discounted. Scattered selling absorbed by trade."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—

Scalping market have no decided opinion of the market for the near future advice to transfer longs May at about present differences.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 20.

May	8.78—04
July	8.85—04
October	8.95—03
December	8.97—03
January	9.00—01
March	9.05—03
Middling Spot	8.84—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 20.

May	8.95—02
July	8.99—01
October	9.09—02
Middling Spot	9.05—03
11-0 a.m. Ranges.—	
May	8.81
July	8.88
October	8.97
Noon Call.—	
May	8.82
July	8.89
October	8.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 20.

	Bales.
Days receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Days exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days exports to the Continent	11,000
Days exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20.

April	4.76—05
May	4.79—05
June	4.84—04
July	4.89—04
August	4.92—04
September	4.96—03
October	5.00—03
November	5.02—03
December	5.04—04
January	5.06—03
February	5.08—03
March	5.11—03
Middling Spot	4f94—02
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.80
October	5.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 21.

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 165/8 for J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 165/4 on selling by jobbers, at this level shorts have covered their sales and the market improved to Rs. 166. Liverpool was due to open 3 points down but it opened 1 point down, the prices moved within a narrow range. Tone was steady. Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	163	6	0
Broach J/A	166	6	0
Oomra May	146	12	0
Oomra July	148	12	0
Bengal May	124	8	0
Bengal July	126	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 21

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	130	127	124	121	
Punjab	130	127	124	121	
Rajputana	130	127	124	121	
Oomra No. 3	154	151	148	145	
C P No. 1	165	162	159	156	
C P No. 2	159	156	153	150	
Broach No. 2		167	165	163	161
Punjab Ame		187	184	181	178
Surat		217	214	211	208
Rajpipla		210	207	204	201
Navsari		224	221	218	215

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 21

Bengal Superfine	129/30
Bengal Fine	126/27
Bengal F G	123/24
C P 1	155/60
C P 2	150/51
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	145/47
Ellichpur	152/53
Berar	146/48
Khandesh	135/39
Jalna Sailu	137/41
Burwah Sanavad	150/51
Khandwa	150/52
Harda Khirkiya	150/52
Mathia	123/28
Malkapur	143/45
Broach	164/66
Punjab 4 F	179/82
Punjab 289 F	212/17
Sindh 4 F	177/80
Sindh N T	197/202
Kampala	282/83
Jinja	270/71
Navsari	224/26
Jagadia Ankleshwar	209/10

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 21

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	200	47,873	202,848
Central India	213	39,060	318,908
Barsi and Nagar	408	135,119	164,133
Hyderabad Gaorani		38,629	94,917
Berar	1,400	289,408	535,596
Central Provinces	193	63,188	109,740
Total Oomras	2,414	613,277	1,425,442
Dholera	1,500	66,122	78,030
N W Provinces		2,754	8,940
Rajputana		14,018	78,407
Sind Punjab	2,105	481,361	299,952
Broach	6,830	161,078	272,867
Coompta and Dharwar		17,814	29,975
Westerns Northerns	103	12,643	25,760
Cocoanada		12	136
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	50	1,678	6,131
American		155,978	8,290
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,610	313,921	248,669
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	17,612	1,841,827	2,483,635

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 14th April

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,265	200,296	345,870
Japan and China	1,845	474,137	1,058,334
Coast Ports		47,065	18,988
Up-country by Rail		256,632	185,692
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan			12,503
Total	3,110	978,130	1,621,387

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 20-4-38	7447000	6391000
Receipts yesterday 20-4-38	1000	6000
Exports to date 20-4-38	5159000	4944000
Stock at Ports 18-4-38	2861000	1633000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-4-38	2335000	1437000
Stock at Liverpool 18-4-38	1213000	994000
Visible Supply 18-4-38	6940000	4749000
Quantity in sight 18-4-38	12869000	12039000
Quantity out of sight 18-4-38	8810000	10543000

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 20.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 162 1/4; highest 162 1/4; lowest 161 3/4; closing 163 1/4

Broach J/A. op. 165 1/2; highest 165 1/2; lowest 164 5/8; closing 166 1/4.

Oomra May op. 155 1/2; highest 146 1/2; lowest 145 1/4; closing 146 5/8.

Oomra July op. 147 1/2; highest 148 5/8; lowest 147 1/2; closing 148 5/8.

Bengal May op. 122 1/4; highest 123 1/4; lowest 122 1/4; closing 123 1/4

Bengal July op. 124 3/4; highest 125; lowest 124 3/4; closing 125.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-4-38) Rs. 1 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-5-38) Rs. 5 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 9 3/4.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, April 20.

Linseed ba Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12/1/3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12/17/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£13/7/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont. c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11/15/0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 21.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £6-19-6 London-Paris exchange rate advanced 25 points up at 153.40. Dollar sterling cross rate quoted 4.98.43. London silver spot prices were 1/8d. down at 18 13/16d. Forward prices declined 1/16d. at 18 9/16d. on general selling market was steady with poor support, later little speculative buying at 1/16 over the fixed rate. New York silver prices was unchanged at 42 3/4 at Montreal silver futures were also unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1 1 1/4. Tone was quiet, but steady.

To-day the local market were easy both for silver and gold.

GOLD

Ready	34	12	6
Vaishakh	34	12	6
Jeth	34	11	6
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	3	9

SILVER.

Ready	49	7	6
Vaishakh	49	4	6
Jeth	49	3	0
Jeth Teji-mandi	1	1	0

LONDON SILVER.

Spot	18 13/16
Forward	18 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 20.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/19/6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 20.

April	4.65 unchanged.
May	41.15 unchanged.
June	40.85 unchanged.

LONDON METALS

London, April 20.

Copper	£40 5 0
Lead	£15 13 9
Spelter	£14 1 3
Tin	£171 2 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 21

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£40-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£45-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0-0

Tone: Steady

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 20

May	£10 1 3
June	£10 2 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 21

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	14	6
Highest	27	15	6
Lowest	27	12	6
Closing	27	13	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	28	7	0
Highest	28	3	6
Lowest	27	15	6
Closing	27	15	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	7	0
Highest	32	8	6
Lowest	32	2	0
Closing	32	3	6
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	32	3	6
Highest	32	3	6
Lowest	31	12	5
Closing	31	13	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	10	0
Highest	17	10	0
Lowest	17	9	0
Closing	17	9	6
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	8	6
Highest	18	9	0
Lowest	18	7	9
Closing	18	8	5

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 20

May	82d.
July	81 1/2d.
October	79 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 20

May	dol 0.84
July	dol 0.82 1/4
September	dol 0.82 7/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 20.

May ..... 4s. 11 1/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, April 20

July	2.02
September	2.04
January	2.05

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 21

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 2 0
Shipment April June	4 12 0
Shipment July Sept	4 12 6
Shipment Oct Dec	4 12 6
Kesar	12 6 0
Saraya	11 15 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 20.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels April/May sellers	36/3
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels April/May sellers	36
Wheat South Australian parcels April sellers	34

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 20.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6 3/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 20r.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 21

2 3/4 per cent 1946/57	100/8
3 per cent 1951/64	103/1
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent U P Bonds	98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/6
4 per cent 1942 Bonds	108/7
4 per cent 1960/70	114/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	103/13
5 per cent 1939/43	107/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43	101/10
TAX FREE	
4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	123
5 per cent 1945/55	118/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper for settlement delivery opened at Rs. 98/11 and swayed around Rs. 98/10 with a moderate turnover.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 21.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 1/6

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 268 1/4

Bank's buying T T 266

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,177

Bank's buying T T 1,202

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 7/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 75

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 91 3/8

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.98 3/4 20th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 21st instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 21st instant.

Shanghai/London 1/1 5/16 21st instant.

Java/London 8.95 1/2 21st instant.

London/Paris 158.40 20th instant.

London/Belgium 29.56 3/4 20th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.68 1/4 20th instant.

London/Berlin 12.39 1/2 20th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.40 20th instant.

London/New York 4.98.43 20th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.96 5/8 20th instant.

London/Italy 94.95 20th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull

Gold £6-19-6 19th instant.

Gold £6-19-6 20th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 15/16 19th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 13/16 20th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 5/8 19th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 9/16 20th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 20th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 19th instant.

London Discount- 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 20th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 20.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/58	104 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/1 1/2

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 20.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.13—9.
May	6.67—8
July	6.80—4.
October	6.91—3.
November	6.91—3.
January	6.97—3.
March	7.05—2
UPPERS.—	
Spot	5.85—8.
May	5.79—0
July	5.86—0
October	5.93—0.
Novuember	5.96—0.
January	6.01—1.
March	6.06—1

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 20.

SAKEL—	
May	12.63— 4
July	12.82— 8.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.08— 0
June	10.15— 5.
GIZA—	
May	12.18—10
July	12.37— 8

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 21.

June	53.70
July	54.00

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 21.

April	230.30— 0.
June	219.00
August	213.20—10.
October	214.20+40.

Pay In—May 8 Pay Out—May 11

Small Improvement In Steels

EVERY RISE MEETS REALISING

Cotton Textiles Issues Quiet

Although the local market ruled fairly steady with some professional support and scattered buying, there seems less incentive to follow up the rise and every rise induces long liquidation. Thus the market has a mixed feeling with narrow trading Foreign advices are not encouraging. Yesterday Wall Street market was easy. U.S. Steel shares and Anaconda Coppers lost Dollar 1|8.

Steel production in Europe is still running at higher levels and demand is too small to absorb the present production it is feared that unless the demand improves, it will be a difficult task to maintain present steel prices.

In the local market Tata steel shares opened at Rs. 1005. Prices advanced on short covering to Rs. 1020 at this level there was some realising and prices looked down, to Rs. 1007. And the market closed at about the lowest level of the day.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 842 advanced to Rs. 843 and closed at Rs. 840 after declining to Rs. 837. Century Mills shares were steady on yesterday's prices. Swadeshi Mill shares closed lower at Rs. 197.

Associated Cement shares were kept at Rs. 119|12. Hydro Electric shares were practically unchanged and Tata Powers quoted Rs. 1342.

Bombay Burma shares were done up at Rs. 551.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay: April 21.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	840	0
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	238	2
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	232	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	152	8
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	5 6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-3)	152	8
1,000 Hindustan	1,620	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	265	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,075	0
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	230	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	235	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	76	14
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	197	8
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	8
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	0
250 Central (Rs. 12)	30	10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,536	4
125-500 Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	381	14
500-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	139	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	116	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5-14-6	
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	119	12
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	38	12
200 Oriental	4,325	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	132	8
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 49 plus 30)	1,425	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50 BOM. TRAM (2-6)	126	14
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8	163	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	8
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	148	7
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29)	1,342	6
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	925	0
100 C. Province	102	0
100 Dn. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	98	12
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	717	8
MINING.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	10
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	14
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2) XD	45	8
30 TATA STEEL Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1,007	8
75 TATA STEEL Ord. (Rs. 19)	231	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	322	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	155	0
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	220	0
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	551	4
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	186	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	7
50 B'bay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	93	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	138	12
50 I. Invest. Trust	41	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	63	0
15 Scindia	18	6
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	72	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6-1|4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 21.

Bombay Dyeing (840) 842 843 837 840
Century (238/2) 240 237 238
Central India (233/12) 235 231 233 232
Kohinoor (265) 266 268 265
New Great (231/4) 232 227 230
Simplex (77/8) 78 76
Swadeshi (201/4) 200 201 197
Associated Cement (120) 120 120/4 119/12
Andhra (1425) 1425 1430 1425
Tata Hydro (147/8) 147 148/8
Tata Power (1342/8) 1340 1345 1342
Tram. Ord. (125/15) 125/10 126/9 126/14
T. Steel Dfd. (997/8) 1005 1020 1010 1012 1005 1010 1007
T. Steel Ord. (228/8) 230 232 231 231/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 172/4
Bellapur (158/4) 157 155
B. Steam (215) 215 220
B. Burma (545) 545 547 542 551

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing the quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	42
United Power and Light	2
United Gas Corp.	3
American Tel and Tel.	126 1/4
Western Union Telg.	23
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	26
New York Central Rly.	12
Crucible Steel 7 p.c Pfd.	80
Bethelehem Steel	49
Crucible Steel	25
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	14
United S. Steel	49
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	6
United S. Smelting	55
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 3/4
Chrysler Motors	45
General Motors	32 1/2
General Electric	34
Radio Corp.	6
Union Carbide	66
Barnsdall Oil	14
Consolidated Oil	3 1/2
Socony Oil	13 1/2
St. Oil of N. J.	48
Chase Bank	29 3/4
National City Bank	24 3/4

Turnover 780,000 shares. Expect improvement. Earned in the first quarter of 1938: Chesapeake and Ohio 30 cents, Barnsdall 41 cents, Gillette 19 cents, Eaton lost dol 199,000. Amr. Tel. and Tel. does not contemplate new financing.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 21

Wheat	22,509 cwts.
Linseed	23,732 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,327 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,789 cwts.
Poppyseed	62 cwts.
Groundnuts	22,847 cwts.
Castorseed	1,374 cwts.
Rice	39,856 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,891 cwts.
Cottonseed	12,634 cwts.
Gram	6,006 cwts.
Joowar	7,143 cwts.
Maize	25 cwts.
Barley	812 cwts.
Bajree	4,073 cwts.
Indian sugar	44,800 cwts.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 15/19th April	31,138
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1937	1,824,215
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,476,073
Decrease	651,858

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, April 21

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 125; June 124; August 123

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 187; June 165; August 164

6-1|4 p.c. Prem. Const.	2nd	98	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		151	4
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power		1,546	4
6 p.c. Tafa Steel	1st	204	6
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel	2nd	172	4
7 p.c. Vishnu		703	12
DEBENTURES.			
3-3|4 p.c. Andhra Valley		101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley		108	12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone		51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur		80	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro		109	6

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1938

Muhammad Iqbal Passes Away

Famous Poet Suddenly Dies Of Cardiac Asthma In Lap Of His Devoted Servant

LAHORE, April 21.

SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL DIED THIS MORNING AT 5-30 A.M.

SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL WAS HAVING INDIFFERENT HEALTH FOR SOME YEARS AND WAS RECENTLY CONFINED TO BED. HIS END WAS, HOWEVER, NOT EXPECTED SO SUDDENLY. CONSEQUENTLY THE RENOWNED POET HAD NONE BUT A FEW NEAR RELATIVES BY HIS BED-SIDE WHEN THE DEATH OCCURRED.

People are at present coming to his residence in large numbers.

Sir Muhammad Iqbal was suffering from Cardiac Asthma for the last three years and was mainly confined to bed during the last three months. At four o'clock this morning the disease took a serious turn and at 5-30 he breathed his last in the lap of his old and devoted servant Elahi Bux. Sir Muhammad Iqbal also had there his numerous friends by his bedside.

Sir Muhammad knew some time back that he was sinking and had consequently prepared his Will. The hope of recovery had not, however, been abandoned altogether as only a few days back he engaged a man to dictate to him a book he was contemplating writing.

At the time of death his last words were: "I am not afraid of death. I am a Mussalman and shall welcome death with smiling countenance."

The late Sir Muhammad leaves behind two sons, one daughter, one elder brother and three sisters besides numerous friends and the whole of Persian knowing world of admirers.—A.P.

Sir Mohammad Iqbal.

He Spoke To The West As A Representative Of The Orient

Dr. Shaikh Muhammad Iqbal, M.A., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law, came from a very respectable and ancient family of Kashmir.

He was born in 1875 in the city of Sialkot, Punjab. As was the custom in those days, he was first sent to a local "Maktab" and from there to an English School. Throughout his primary and secondary education he gave a very good account of himself, always winning covetable Government scholarships. After Matriculation, he joined the local Scotch Mission College, where, among others, he sat at the feet of Moulavi Saiyad Mir Hasan, a great Oriental Scholar of his time, and it was here that Iqbal received a stimulus for his inborn taste for Oriental studies. After passing the intermediate examination he joined the Government College Lahore, and here, too, his academic career continued to be exceedingly bright and he won various scholarships, prizes and medals. He also passed his M.A. examination with great distinction, having secured the first position in the whole University. It was at this College that he came in contact for the first time with Dr. T. W. Arnold, the famous author of "The Preaching of Islam", and erstwhile Professor of Philosophy at the Anglo-Muhammadan College, Aligarh. Iqbal's character

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1).

MESSENGERS OF SWARAJ

Mahatma Lays Foundation Stone Of Vidaya Mandir At Wardha

WARDHA, April 21.

A simple but imposing function marked the inauguration of the Vidya Mandir here to-day by Gandhiji when he laid the foundation stone of the brick and mud building.

Gandhiji was received on his arrival by Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, Education Minister, Central Provinces, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and others.

Pandit Shukla, addressing the students of Mandir and others assembled for the function, declared, "These students are the messengers to carry the message of Swaraj into the villages. We have succeeded in bringing out this scheme for national education, of which we have been thinking since 1920 and we want you to instil the country with national sentiments."

Addressing the students, Pandit Shukla said, "while getting a starving allowance, do not forget that you are driving illiteracy from the country. You will be ideal teachers, different from the previous ones. You are asked to sacrifice your lives for India's independence.

Pandit Shukla then read pledge of service, which was repeated by the students.

The Vidya Mandir, sponsored by the Central Provinces Government, has accepted 165 students from all parts of the country. The Mandir is of the residential type and arrangements are made for residence and a common mess.—A. P.

MRS. SATYAVATI ARRESTED ON SEDITION CHARGE

Hearing Fixed For April 27

DELHI, April 21.

Srimati Satyavati, a socialist leader of Delhi, was arrested this morning under Section 124/A (Sedition) for a speech delivered by her recently in a village in the Delhi province.

She was released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 with a personal bond for the same amount. Hearing of the case has been fixed for April 27.—A. P.

CATTLE BURNT TO DEATH

Hundreds Of Families Rendered Homeless

SITAMARHI, April 21.

Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless as the result of a devastating fire which broke out in a village in the Sitamarhi Thana.

One man was scorched and several heads of cattle were burnt to death Loss is stated to be heavy.—United Press.

EX-KAKORI PRISONERS RELEASED

Term Of Imprisonment Expires

DELHI, April 21.

Four ex-Kakori case prisoners, Manmathanath Gupta, Ram Dulare Trivedi, Ram Kishen Khatri and Sachindra Nath Bakhshi, were released this morning from the Delhi District Jail after the expiry of their full term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused were convicted in December last for defying the externment order of the local Government served on them, when they arrived here to attend the Political Prisoners Release Conference.

The fifth accused, Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, will be released a month hence.—A. P.

ORISSA'S ACTING GOVERNOR

To Take Oath On May 5: Premier Summoned To Puri

CUTTACK, April 21.

Receiving an urgent communication from the Governor the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier, left for Puri this morning. He is likely to stay there for two days.

Nothing is defintiely known regarding the attitude of Government towards the resolution of the Congress Working Committee about the proposed appointment of Mr. Dain as Acting-Governor of Orissa.

Meanwhile notice has been circulated by the Chief Secretary, Orissa Government, that the oath-taking ceremony of the Acting-Governor will take place on May 5.—United Press.

LANDLORD KILLED

PATNA, April 21.

According to the "Indian Nation," a landlord was killed at Paipal near Sadiospur district (Patna) by a gang of Kisans.

It is said that while the landlord was stepping out of his car after his return from Patna last evening, a gang of men attacked him all of a sudden, as the result of which he died.

Two others who accompanied him were also injured.—United Press.

SWAMI SAHAJANAND

PATNA, April 21.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Bihar Kisan leader, has been elected as President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, the annual session of which will be held shortly at Comilla (Bengal).—A. P.

MILITARY OPEN FIRE

Rivalry Between Dock Workers & Dubash's Boatmen Leads To Trouble

PONDICHERRY, April 21.

The military opened fire on a riotous mob last evening. Several people, are reported to have been killed, while many were injured. The number of casualties is not yet known.

The origin of the clash is traced to trouble between dock workers, who are on strike, and boatmen in the employ of a shipping Dubash who were working in the place of the strikers.

Anticipating trouble, the Dubash requisitioned the military, which were posted round his residence. In the evening a large crowd, some members of which carried arms, marched towards the Dubash's residence. The military blocked their path, but the crowd persisted in trying to break through. The military then opened fire.

Those injured were removed to hospital.

The entire town was in a disturbed condition and all shops were closed immediately.

LOOTING AND ARSON.

Cases of looting and incendiarism were reported in several places last night.

To-day calm has been restored and police and military are stationed at strategic points in order to avert further trouble.

UNRULY MOB.

The military opened fire on finding the situation uncontrollable, as the mob persisted in marching forward and attacked the Dubash's bungalow with stones. Two are reported to be killed and several injured but the exact casualties are unascertainable. The injured were taken to the Colonial Hospital.—A. P

POLITICAL PRISONERS HUNGER-STRIKE

Alleged Giving Of Bad Food In Tumkur Jail

BANGALORE, April 21.

News is received here that seven political prisoners and 25 undertrials have gone on a hunger-strike in Tumkur Jail as a protest, it is stated, against the bad food being supplied to them.—A. P.

BIHAR GOVERNMENT AND TREATMENT FOR PLAGUE

PATNA, April 21.

With a view to tackle the preventive aspect of treatment for plague effectively the Bihar Government are providing a travelling dispensary at a cost of about Rs. 6,000. The dispensary will visit a number of villages every day, and the doctor will treat plague cases and give preventive advice.—United Press.

ROLE OF STUDENTS IN MODERN WORLD

Prof. Haldane On Need For Realistic Philosophy

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Wednesday, April 13.

The Conference of Indian students organised by the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Great Britain and Ireland held its first session last night (Tuesday April 12) at Friends House, London, N.W.1. under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. S. Kasbekar, Secretary of the Manchester Indian Association.)

Professor J. B. S. Haldane in the course of his inaugural address said:

Learning inevitably tends towards scholasticism. If professors are left alone in Universities, they will devote their lives to commenting on documents before them, whether they are the Vedas, the Bible or the works of Karl Marx. They will dispute subtle problems of logic or astrophysics; they will collect the sayings of the prophet or fossil fishes. To-day, at least we are in contact with living human problems. We have very little excuse for that kind of sterile scholasticism in which the greatest scholars of India have vied with those of Europe.

A SPECIAL CASE

That is true for almost all students and for many men of learning, but of course, the Indian students in England constitute a very special case to which I shall have to refer later. They are absorbing portions of an alien culture and the majority are inevitably absorbing that with a view to activities for which it will be of little use to them. Let us be perfectly frank. I have no doubt that the majority of you whether you are destined for law, medicine, or technology, have had to learn a great deal which will not be of the slightest use to you and which you would not have learnt except for examination purposes. That is true of British students also, but it is true to a greater extent of Indian students here. I can imagine British students would learn all they have to learn out of a pure love of learning, if they had the time and money to devote to the purpose. It is harder to suppose the same of the Indian student. That at once makes a difference.

STUDENT IDEALS

The Indian student in adapting himself to an alien culture has to learn a good deal of hypocrisy. If I am in a foreign country I am polite to people when I should like to be rude to them. Nevertheless I think it must be particularly trying at the age at which the majority of Indian students come over here. It must conflict with certain virtues peculiar to the student. The student has ideals which are hardly developed in childhood, and which are then lost in later life. He has apart from his interest in working for examinations a real interest in tellectual problems. He has political views which are probably more unselfish than they will be twenty years later in a great many cases. And just for these reasons, I can quite understand that Indian students must find nowadays that measure of hypocrisy much more trying than an Indian who comes over at an earlier age and can adapt himself more readily or an Indian who comes over later and has lost his bright and shining ideals. With characteristic virtues are linked his inevitable defects, which we may call idealism and romanticism.

TRAGIC IRONY.

Students have tended to romanticise relations between England and India. Personally I sympathise with the aims of the Indian National Liberation Movement. I am rather ashamed of the relations between England and India and that feeling makes me awkward and unnatural in conversation with Indians. One of my main reasons for sympathising with the Indian movement for freedom is a matter of selfishness. I know that I should be somewhat freer if India were independent of this country, or at any rate as independent as Canada. It is not news if a Canadian kicks an Englishman but it is new if an Indian kicks an Englishman. If India were as free as Canada we should be freer, because *I know that one nation cannot oppress another without losing some of its own freedom.*

NATURE OF THE STATE.

We have got to realise that if we are to get behind that romantic and picturesque treatment of international affairs, we must know that *the State is not the expression of the unity of the people but of the class struggle in the country in question, that the British state exists primarily to preserve the existing class structure in Britain and only secondarily to hold India as part of the British Empire.* When I first came across that doctrine, I did not believe it. I have been converted by a study of the policy of the British National Government. If I am a Marxist, I owe it to the clear demonstration given to me by Mr. Chamberlain of the principles of Marxism. Rather than see Fascism overthrown by democracy he consents to a strategic situation under which it is extremely difficult to preserve the British Empire in its present state. In India to-day, we are told that a minority of white people hold down a majority of more pigmented people. If you like to put it in a bio-chemical manner, a group whose most obvious pigment is haemoglobin oppresses a group with a pigment of so complicated a character that no bio-chemist has been able to give an adequate account of it. But this is a romantic view. On investigation, it turns out that the vast majority of the less pigmented individuals are not engaged in oppressing the more pigmented.

NEED FOR REALISTIC PHILOSOPHY.

It seems important, therefore, that students should adopt a more realistic philosophy. It should be easy for the Indian to realise that the State is the product of class structure. For he has experience of different types of class structure, the type which is now

(Continued on page 10, Col. 5).

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

WADE HAD NOT BEEN SWEPT OVERBOARD -AS THE HUGE SEA CARRIED HIM OFF HE HELD FAST TO THE GUNWALE!
6-4
THEY'RE GOING TO DROWN DONAVAN! --- I'VE GOT TO STOP THEM-- --BUT HOW?
UGH!---GIVE ME A HAND WITH THIS ANCHOR!
OKAY, BUT WE GOTTA MAKE IT SNAPPY--- I CAN'T LEAVE THE WHEEL ALONE FOR LONG!
GRAB THIS ANCHOR!
TH' BOAT'S ROLLIN' SO MUCH, I CAN'T--- THERE!- I GOT IT!
LYMAN ANDERSON
AS BRACHER AND DE SANCHEZ PREPARE TO TOSS DONAVAN OVERBOARD, WADE GOES INTO ACTION!

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